CYCLES
All British Make
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay
and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
AND MOTOR Co.
Fort, Bombay
and Poona.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. V NO 116 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

Those desirous of publishing Advts. in the "Bombay Chronicle" should please take note to send a sufficient sum to cover the charges of the Advt. as no outstation Advt. can be published without payment with order and advertisers would forgive us if they find their instruction not carried out when same is not supported by remittance.

S. K. BANERJEE,
General Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,14,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.LINE
NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	Arrive	Depart
†Kanuki Maru	M. Tomita	6,872	14th May	19 M
Tamba Maru	N. Wada	6,845	3rd May	18th ,,
*Tamagata Maru	K. Ogauca	3,807	17th ,,	31st ,,
Yobashi Maru	J. Kinoshita	3,938	26th ,,	[illegible]
Bombay Maru.	S. Yoshimatsu	4352	2nd June	17th ,,
Wakasa Maru.	C. Shirai	6074	8th June.	3rd ,,
Bengal Maru	N. Yokota	[illegible]	mid ,,	[illegible] ,,
Kamakura Maru.	Y. Okuno.	5829	17th ,,	8 July
Tokio Maru	B Takiguchi	0	2nd ,,	[illegible] ,,

*These steamers have no passenger accommodation.
†For Calcutta via Colombo.
All steamers, equipped with every comfort are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge, and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Telephone No. 275.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1922		
20th May ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
27th ,, ..	NALDERA*	15,825
3rd June ..	CHINA	7,952
10th ,, ..	DONGOLA*	8,083
17th ,, ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
24th ,, ..	EGYPT	7,941
1st July ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
8th ,, ..	MALWA	10,941
15th ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
22nd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
29th ,, ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
5th August ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,118
12th ,, ..	NEVASA	9,071
19th ,, ..	KASHGAR* ..	8,840
19th ,, ..	KASHAGAR ..	8,840
26th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952

*DONGOLA | Through steamers from China calling Bombay for Mails only.

*NALDERA, *MALWA, *NARKUNDA | Through steamers from Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID & PLYMOUTH.

18th May ..	MASHOBRA ..	8,288
1st. June ..	MANELA	8,303
15th ,, ..	MADURA	8,975
27th July ..	MANDALA	8,246

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA

About ..		
10th June ..	SOUDAN	6,696
29th ,, ..	SARDINIA	6,684

SAILING TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

2nd June	NARKUNDA	16,118
30th ,, ..	MOREA	10,911
28th July ..	NALDERA	15,825

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination
17th May	KAROA ..	E. & S. Africa.
18th ,,	BARJORA ..	Karachi & P. Gulf.
19th ,,	LINGA ..	Karachi direct.
19th ,,	VARSONA ..	Bnsreh direct via Karachi.

Terms and Rates of Freights and passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1230.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 61,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. UNAGAMI,
Acting Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Calcutta
Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrein	Madras
Basrah	Mosul
Bombay	

Authorised Capital £3,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 999,844
Reserve Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,156

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. S. Haskell, Esqr., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.,
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III, of 1897.

Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lashkari, Mill Agent, Ahmedabad, Director.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad Navsari, Bhavnagar, Mehsana, Dabhoi, Surat, Petlad Patan, Amreli and Bombay.

Capital Subscribed 60,00,000
Capital Paid-up 29,90,390
Reserve Fund 18,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. BANDLE,
General Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital Authorised ...	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued ...	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed ...	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up ...	20,45,920	0	0
Reserve Funds ...	17,20,000	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Bombay	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent from July to December.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	3,97,61,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 31-3-22	59,82,113/8

HEAD OFFICE.
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES.
Zaveri Bazar, 189, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINISTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES upto Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30 June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
General Banking and exchange business of every description transacted.

T. C. ANDERSON,
General Manager.

Bank by Post

If You Start Your
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT
WITH US TO-DAY
WITH RS. 10
AND SEND
Rs. 10 Every Month
EITHER PER SEPOY OR BY POST
Your Child
AT THE AGE OF 21
GETS.
Rs. 4,500
and for Rs. 50 each month he gets Rs.22,500
Write for full Particulars to—
THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.,
POST BOX 22, BOMBAY.
Branches—
ARACHI, SURAT, RAWALPINDI

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... ,, 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 73,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No. interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

HEAD OFFICE: 53/1 Clive St., Calcutta.
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
MARTIN & CO, Managing Agents.

FRANCHES, Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad Dn., Rangoon, Lucknow, Karachi & Gauhat
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company Pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heir if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS. Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main road, Hyderabad Deccan.)
C. N. MADHAVA ROW, Acting Branch Secretary
Lipton's Building 33, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager. Calcutta.
WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

BANKING

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital .....Rs. 40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Call's ...Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds .....Rs. 3,89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCK and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH and CO.,
Agents.

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.

(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Capital Esc. 48,000,000 $ 00— £10,953,000
Paid up Capital ... 24,000,000 $ 00— £ 5,328,000
Reserve Fund ... 24,900,000 $ 00— £25,527,000
(At Par of Exchange.)

HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
BOMBAY OFFICE: Great Western Building. Apollo Street.
BRANCHES:
LONDON: 27b, Throgmorton Street.
NEW YORK: 91, Liberty Street.
PARIS: 9, Rue de Helder.
BRAZIL:—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Santos, Bahia, Pernambucco, Parahyba do Norte Para, Manaos.
PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja, Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Uortalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes, Mizeu.
ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).
WEST AFRICA:—S. Vicente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert), Bissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa (Belgian Congo), S. Thome, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.
EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques, Inhambane, Beira, Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocamgique, Ibo.
INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
CHINA:—Macau. TIMOR:—Dili.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

E. de MEDEIROS,
Manager.

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN,
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages
For particulars apply to—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India. Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C. I
211, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in We ask every Hindu to compare with any other Indian or Foreign Office insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to—
The Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
or The Chief Agents D. N. SEN & CO., 1, Chowringhee, Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

HOTELS.

PROSPECT HOTEL.
PANCHGANI.
Opened under entire new management of Western principles. Bracing climate, excellent cuisine and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book room sharp. Season commencing October.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
AT WHICH TO PUT UP IS THE
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road. in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chafes. High Class cuisine and Billiard Tables.
Charney Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 111.

Tel. No. 2710. Telegraphic "LODGE"
THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME
FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.
Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge.
VITHAL SAVANS BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL.
Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed.

For charges:—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings.	200—0	10—0
1st Class	75—100	3—8—0
2nd Class	50—70	2—8—0
3rd Class	40—0	2—0

STUDENTS GRANTED FOR CONCESSION UPPER CLASS.

REPLIES TO BOX NOS.

REMEMBER

No more ½ anna Stamps Replies to Box numbers bearing Insufficient Postage will henceforth be Refused. The Correct Postage will be—

For a letter not exceeding two and a half tolahs ..... One anna.
For every additional two and a half tolahs or parts thereof ..... One anna.
Post card ..... Half anna.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED some good and expert LINOTYPE OPERATORS, good pay for really good men. Apply to Box No. 900, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER. immediately Apply personally Dr. R. D. MODY, 395, Abdul Rehman Street, Pydhowni.
A R3721

WANTED.— AMBITIOUS YOUNG MEN to apply for our free book "BE YOUR OWN MASTER" post free. INDIAN ACADEMY OFF COMMERCE. RAJKOT.
A R3724

WANTED—AGENTS everywhere for Sshapirograph Duplicators Hundred Copies within ten minutes. Please apply SANGHANI & CO., 79, Medows Street, Bombay.
A R3748

WANTED—An energetic ASSISTANT for an Import and Export House in Bombay. Should be a good salesman and well in touch with the Bazar. A Parsi or Gujrati preferred. Apply to K. NARAINDAS and SONS, 108, Abdul Rahman Street, Bombay 3.
A R3738

WANTED—A smart and well educated INDIAN ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSER, preferrably with experience, for an annual publication extensively circulated. Good Commission. Apply Box No. 8066, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R13072

WANTED—AGENTS all over India to sell our medicine Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja and other preparations on liberal terms. THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LTD., Post Box No. 151, Madras.

WANTED—SURVEYORS and LEVELLERS (those acquainted with Irrigation survey work preferred), only experienced men need apply stating terms to The REVENUE COMMISSIONER, MANGROL (Kathiawar).
A C13062

WANTED.—A qualified DIESEL ENGINEER to erect and work a Diesel Engine of the Sultzer type. None but a competent and experienced man need apply stating terms and qualifications. Apply Box No. 8055, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle.
A R3703

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN.—The undersigned have vacancies for qualified craftsmen trained in an Architect's Office. Apply with copies of testimonials stating experience and salary required to JACKSON & BARKER, Architects, 22, Broadway, Madras.
A R3704

SALARY Rs. 100—230 IN 30 DAYS—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).
A

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—LADY SHORTHAND TYPISTS, IMPORT CLERKS, Peons, 2nd Class Engineers, Fitters, Apply to UNIVERSAL AGENCY, No. 58, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, 1st Floor Lalgir Mansions.
A R3731

WE are desirous of appointing a Sole Agent in the Bombay Presidency for the Keystone Varnish Co. of Hull, England. Manufacturers of Household decorating Paint "Keystoma Flat Wall Finish". Applications should be addressed to MACFARLANE & CO. LD., 303, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
A R3727

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a temporary post of Government Inspector of Factories, Boilers and Smoke Nuisances for one year subject to one month's notice on either side. Applicants should possess a First Class Engineer's Certificate of Competency, have a good knowledge of the working and upkeep of boilers and be able to calculate strength of parts and pressures. Salary offered Rs. 600 per mensem plus actual conveyance allowance while stationed in Bombay and usual travelling allowances for an officer of the second class. The selected candidate will be required to begin duty at once. Applications together with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned at the Old Custom House till noon of 29th May, 1922. R. D. BELL, Director of Industries. Office of the Director of Industries, Steam Boiler Department. Bombay, 10th May, 1922.
A C13026

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—Ground-floor of "White House" at Andheri, near station, good locality, gardens. Apply M. N. ADAJANIA, Telephone No. 4936.
C C12923

TO LET for high class Hindoos, BLOCKS from 1st June. Rent Rs. 175 to 250. Just opposite Marine Lines Station. Phone No. 3627.
C R3591

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCKS TO BE LET in AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALIARD ROAD immediate possession, most suitable for Shipping Companies' Offices, Shops, or Show Rooms, also offices on first Floor; all blocks FACING SEA. Situated near Alexandra Dock Mole Station. For particulars please apply to the MANAGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or on writing to the owner at the undermentioned address AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay.
C R3483

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—At Vile Parle, BLOCKS for Rs. 40 and upwards G. B. KESKAR, Near Gosavi's Chall East of Ry. Stn.
C R3739

PALATIAL BUNGLOW, facing Sea with garden and upto date fittings at Warden Road, Opposite Daver Hall. Apply H. A. OOMER on the premises after 5 in the evening.
C R3747

TO BE LET—On Babulnath 1st Cross Lane, Chaupatty, a well ventilated house with electric fittings and a garden. Please enquire of Dr. EDROOS in the next house.
C R3732

TO LET.—Two GODOWNS, one on Jacob Circle and other on Modikhana in Fort, for particulars see LAXMIDAS G. DOSSA, 14, Hamam Stret, Fort.
C R3689

TO BE LET—4th floor of a ventilated new house junction Manordas St. and Mint Road. Apply please to SHAH JAICHAND BAGHA, adjoining house, 1st floor.
C R3746

MOTOR GARAGES—TO LET: at 426, Girgaum Road, Thahurdwar. All facilities including pit and Telephone. Rent Moderate. Apply DEOKARAN NANJEE, 17, Elph. Circle.
C R3720

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—A large comfortable BUNGOLOW, close to Ry. station, Post Office, Tramway and Market consisting two 24 by 24 Halls one 24 by 24 Dining Room three 12 by 24 Bedrooms one kitchen and a room and Bath rooms. Apply within No. 167, Dadar Main Road.
C R3750

GODOWNS AND WORKSHOP.—TO LET in 426, Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar, Area from 8¼ ft. x 18 ft. to 70 ft x 18 ft. small and big.; rent from Rs 40 to Rs 320 Facility of Electric fittings, water and Telephone. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE.
C R3714

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—Ground Floor, Haleyon Lodge, Vachaghandy Road, New Gamdevi, consisting of five rooms, all Minton tiles, F. L. and modern conveniences. Rent Rs. 200 per month. Apply Dr. JEHANGIR EDALJEE, Gunbow Street, opposite Fort Fire Brigade Station.
C R3585

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET immediately in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD opposite Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Offices, near New CUSTOM HOUSE BLOCKS, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. large if required) at a monthly rent from Rs. 185 to Rs. 490, on Ground First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANABER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMARTLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay No. 3.
C R3482

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—A small bungalow at Bandra (near sea or Parle Hill) or Santa Cruz, 3 or 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, servants' room. Write Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D

WANTED—At Khandalla, Lonavla, Devlali, or Nasik, an independant COTTAGE on a lease of 5 years. Write to VITHALDAS MAVJI, Esq., Holi Chakla, Fort, Above Dyer's shop 4th floor.
D R3746

WANTED TO RENT GODOWN to store 8000 Bags sulphur (500 tons) Apply with rent and particulars to Box No. 8064 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
D C13069

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

LONG experienced expert in making new upholstery cushion and restuffing the cushion, cushion covers, new hood and oil cloth, monsoon hood cover to year Motor directly to your Garage any time suitable, satisfaction guaranteed. Kindly apply for particulars to B. M. ANTIA, 259, Chira Bazaar, Post No. 2.
M3575

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—A MOTOR CYCLE, slightly used going very cheap. For particulars write to Box No. 8067, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
Ja R3751

FOR SALE On account and risk of the consignee, 3 six cylinder OLDSMOBILE TOURING CARS with wire wheels, magnetos, all neckel plated fittings Price Rs. 6750/- nett. cash Apply:—HORMASJI SORABJI AND SONS New Queen's Road, Bombay.
JA C13070

CLYNO M./C. Coachbuilt SIDE-CAR, 7-9 H.P., kick starter, Twin Cylinder. Through order. Tip-top condition Bargain Rs. 1,200 or nearest offer. Inspection Proctor Road, "KENNAWAY HOUSE," Block 7, between 8—10 a.m. 4—6 p.m.
Ja R3743

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

PRINTING MACHINE, PAYNE'S WHARFDALE—Quad Demy, Flat bed, Singlefeeder. Perfect running order, may be seen working at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K

WANTED—A Second-hand PORTABLE ENGINE with Baiher combined from 40 to 50 h.p. Apply to the AGENTS, NEW KAISER-I-HIND MILLS, 211, Hornby Road, Fort.
K R3711

FOR SALE—MARELLI 3 B.H.P. 230/400 volts A. C. Pumping sets Brand now. Each complete Rs. 1,800 only three remain unsold. Please write for further particulars. THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Hamji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
K

FOR SALE—PRINTING MACHINE—Babcock Quad Demy, Double Feeder, speed 1200 each side in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery—going cheap. Run by electricity. No brokers. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

FURNITURE BARGAIN. FOR SALE.

A SURPLUS STOCK of Household and Office Furniture such as Cupboards, Almyras, Teapoys, Revolving Rolled Top Desk, Drawing Room Cabinets, side boards, chairs, etc., to be disposed of at enormus reduction.

ADAM SAJAN & CO.,
364, Nagdevi Street,
Next to Mandvi post 3, Bombay.
H

BOOKS AND STAMPS

KING EDWARD'S on H.M.S. 2/- to 25/- for Rs. 6 King George's ordinary 1/- to 25/- for Rs. 3 100, different Indian States stamp Rs. 3 50, different Re. 1, JOHN LEWES & CO., 90/1, Ripon St., Calcutta.
L R3736

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—New students enrolled daily for vacation classes. Apply immediately GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street.
R3698

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1893. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subject—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

LIVE STOCK.

FOR SALE—A young well bread pregnant cow, a She-goat and 3 Turkeys. Apply to MANAGER, BAI SAKERLIAN, D. PETIT HOSPITAL, Parel between 9 a.m. to 12.
MA R3744

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

PRINTING MACHINE, PAYNE'S WHARFDALE—Quad Demy, Flat bed. Singlefeeder. Perfect running order, may be seen at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete, Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Two Upright BOBBIN WINDERS with 280 bobbins, lift 43" Henry Livesey make. Can be seen working. Please write to Box No. 8060, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R13051

FOR SALE—4,500 tons steam PRESSED HAY, good quality at Rs. 56 per ton at Mahalaxmi Godowns. For particulars apply to—MANAGER, MILITARY GRASS FARM, Sunnyside Cirrus Avenue, Jacob's Circle, Circle, Bombay.
N C12998

FOR SALE—PRINTING MACHINE—Babcock Quad Demy, Double Feeder, speed 1200 each side in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery—going cheap. Run by electricity. No brokers. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

VEGETABLE SEEDS!—FLOWER SEEDS, Fresh guaranteed, MANGO grafts, FRUIT grafts ROSES, CROTONS, etc. Apply catalogue M. RUDRAPPA & SON, Nurserymen, Bangalore.
GA R3584

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—from motor car between Crawford Market and Dhobitalao "LADIES GREY KNITTED COAT" Finder rewarded. Apply Cartwright Tramway Company.
PB R3734

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—An advance of Rs. 50,000 at 10 per cent. interest against Land and Building in up-country worth more than a Lakh. Negotiate immediately, Box No. 8065, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R3730

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MANUFACTURES desirous their business to be conversed in Straits Settlements and Japan should write to Box No. 8067, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R3587

11 LBS. PL. BEST "A-1" WALNUTS, Rs. 5-8; 5 lbs. almonds, sultanas, Lotus honey Rs. 7-8 each. Unstoned apricots, currants, Rs. 5-8; Raisins, Rs. 6, 5 lbs. each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges including. FRUIT SPECIALIST, Kashmir.
R12997

THE GRAND UNIQUE AUCTION

has now REMOVED to the late Surplus Stores building at the Prince of Wales Museum opposite the Army and Navy Stores and is known as the UNIVERSAL AUCTION and SALES DEPARTMENT. New goods of every description.

A Visit will convince you. Auction from 5-30 p.m. to 12 p.m. Sales Dept. open all day.

PERCO IRON CEMENT.—For Foundries, Domestic Quality for repairing Kitchen Utensils, Baths, Pails, Stoves, etc. Apply to C. D. KERRAWALLA, Kalachowki Road, Parel.
T R3448

COSSI SILKS for Suits, Shirts and dresses also brocades scarfs, dress pieces and silks in various shades and designs. Samples from the Benares Industries, Ltd., BENARES.
T C12929

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SPECIAL OFFERS.

GENT'S GARMENTS: BLEACHED TWILL shirts Rs. 2-6, Khaki Rs. 2-13, unbleached drill suits Rs. 9-9, pants Rs. 3-15. Khaki drill shirts Rs. 3-9, bleached drill suits Rs. 11-3, pants Rs. 4-7 each, made to measurements. Samples and self measurement form sent.
SALIGRAM HARBANSILALL,
71, Clive Street, Calcutta.
T C13075

TYPEWRITERS—Fox Portable Typewriters, Improved Models, complete with carrying case. All uptodate devices, self-folding, visible, compact, durable. Weight 7 lbs. List price Rs. 200. Now offered to a bargain price of Rs. 175 only. Buy early, few left. Also Standard (Office model) Fox Typewriters. Lowest prices. Investigate. Rebuilt and Second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 100 and upwards. Best typewriter supplies. Repairs to All Makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay, Phone 4869.
W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Blick 7, Rs. 70, Hammond 12	80
Remington 7, Rs. 80, 90, 2 Colours, 110,	125
Sun, Visible, Portable, Back Spacer...	125
Oliver 3, Rs. 110, 5, B. S. New Types...	135
Underwood 5, latest, Rs. 190, Brief, 185	200
Yost 20, Brief, Rs. 200, Dec. Tabs. ...	225
L. C. Smith 8, latest, Rs. 190, Brief...	225
Oliver 9, latest, Rs. 185, 190, Policy ...	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 180, 200, 225	290
Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 210, latest...	260
Remington 11, Brief Rs. 300, Policy...	275
Remington 10, Rebuilt, Rs. 275	800
Corona, New, Rs. 207, Underwood Portable	230
Gujerati Remington No. 9, Brief	200
Century Portable, New Rs. 160, L. Case	190

NICHOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts.
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FINEST DESSERT MANGOES OF DACCA MURSHIDABAD AND MALDAH.

GUARANTEED TRUE-TO-NAME, STRONG WEATHER—Prrof two-year-old seasoned grafts If you want to enjoy the finest court fruits of the late Nawabs, do not miss this opportunity of securing grafts for your home garden. Varieties:—(1). "AMINA" (Dacca); (2). BEGUM KHAS" (Murshidabad); (3). "BEGUM PASIND" (Murshidabad); (4. "DILPASIND" (Dacca); (5. "FUZLI BIBI" (Maldah), the genuine mammoth-fruited luscious fruit from the late Fuzli Bibi's original trees. (6). "JAGATKA MANI" (Dacca); (7). "KO-HI-NOOR" (Murshidabad); (8). "MALDAH KHAS" (Maldah); (9). "MOHUNBHOG" (Maldah); (10). "NAWAB PASIND" (Murshidabad); (11). "SABZA" (Dacca), the genuine roseescented connoisseur's fruit, being the favourite dessert kind of the aristocratic family of the Nawabs of Dacca; (12). "SUKHTARA" (Dacca). Price, all varieties Re. 2-8 per graft (retail); Rs. 24 per dozen grafts.
MANGOES OF PORTUGUESE ORIGIN. The Portuguese owing to long residence in this district either raised or introduced from Portuguese—India the fallowing splendid varieties, which are all first-class dessert mangoes:—(I). "ALLEGRA", long-keeping; (II). "ANTONINO", best for preserves. (III). "BARDEZ-GOA", finest for dessert; (IV). "FERNANDINA", best for pickles; (V). "FREDERICO", unrivalled for market; (VI). "PETER PASIND", true, guava-scented. Price, Rs. 3-8 each graft; Rs. 36 per dozen grafts.
Apply, SUPERINTENDENT, ISLAMIA FRUIT GARDENS, Garpara P. O., via Manikganj, District Dacca.
C12967

HOTELS.

COONOOR.

GRAY'S HOTEL, COONOOR (Nilgiris), Electric lights throughout. Close to the Pasteur Institute. Sim's Park, Library, the Club, Post and Telegraphs. Proprietors: SPENCER & CO., LTD., Madras. Tel. Address: "Grays Coonoor." Apply MANAGER.
R3525

THE EMPIRE INDIAN HOTEL, NAINI TAL, U. P.

FIRST CLASS furnished rooms; suit of rooms, or cottages are available in this first class Hill station, with or without Board on reasonable rates. For particulars please apply to R. N. MATHUR, Managing Proprietor, Telegrams "COMFORTS," Naini Tal.
C13067

PUBLIC NOTICES

FOR SALE.

PRINTING MACHINE.

BABCOCK QUAD DEMY—Double Feeder, speed 1200 each side in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery, going cheap. Offers. No brokers need Apply Box No. 400, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K N

TO BE LET.

TO LET—New up-to-date BUILDINGS with electric life at Rampart Row, Fort, from 1st June, 1922, suitable for Banks, shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
R3474

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

THE HEAD OFFICES of the BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LD., have been REMOVED to 27, MILITARY SQUARE LANE, to which address all communications should in future be sent, addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER.
C13042

THE OUDH GINNING & PRESSING MILLS CO, LTD, HARDOI

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the entire factory belonging to the above Company is FOR SALE. The factory consists of 40 single-roller gins, one kappas opener, one cotton baling Press, one two-ton ice machine, three chakkis, four kolhus, one disintigrator one saw-bench, one Babcock and Wilcox wate tube boiler, one Loco-type boiler, three engines, one lathe etc., with land and buildings situtated quite close to Hardoi O. & R. Railway station and Hardoi grain mart. Intending purchasers are requested to write to the undersigned for full particulars.
C13053 B. K. DUTT, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES

PRINTING MACHINE,

PAYNE'S WHARFDALE.

QUAD DEMY—Flat bed, Singlefeeder. Perfect running order, may be seen working at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chonicle."
K N

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD

SUPPLIERS TO THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT TEST HOUSE reports, in his opinion "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT is of VERY GOOD QUALITY. The finest ground cement in India being 5.2 per cent. residue against 14 per cent. British Standard Tensile strength (neat) 786 against 450 lbs. British Standard.

For full report apply to—
PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE NANDLAL BHANDARI MILLS, LTD., INDORE.

APPLICATIONS are still coming in for shares of this Company. The Board of Directors, however, wish to hold a Meeting for the allotment of shares on Saturday the 10th of June, 1922. It is therefore requested that gentlemen shall not take the trouble of sending any applications after the 10th of June, 1922.

AGENTS,
The Nandlal Bhandari Mills, Limited.
C13040

DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE

SUBURBAN SCHEME NO. VII. (KHAR).

BUILDING PLOTS admeasuring from 606 to 800 square yards each are now available for sale in the abovenamed Scheme.

The estate is situate between Bandra and Santa Cruz (10 miles from the Fort) with extensive frontages to the main Bandra Ghodbander Road, in close proximity to the Line of the B. B. & C. I. Railway and open to uninterrupted breezes from the sea a mile distant.

Plans and full details may be had from the undersigned.

E. M. GILBERT-LODGE,
F.S.I., F.I.A., F.A.I.,
Land Manager,
Development Directorate,
Old Custom House Yard,
C13058 Fort, Bombay.

SANTA CRUZ TOWN PLANNING SCHEME NO. III,

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I, EDWARD MORTON GILBERT-LODGE the Arbitrator appointed by Government in their Order No. S.A. 992, dated the 9th May, 1922, published in "Government Gazette" dated 11th May, 1922, Part I, page 1095, do hereby give notice under section 30 of the Bombay Town Planning Act No. I of 1915 that the Arbitration proceedings in respect of the above Scheme will open at the Offices of the Development Directorate, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 22nd May, 1922, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) when all persons interested in the land included in the Scheme should attend and state their objections, if any, to the draft Scheme and valuations.

E. M. GILBERT-LODGE,
F.S.I., F.I.A., F.A.I.,
Arbitrator.
C13057

GHATKOPER TOWN PLANNING SCHEME NO. I

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I, EDWARD MORTON GILBERT-LODGE, the Arbitrator appointed by Government in their order No. S. A. 997 dated 9th May, 1922, published in Government Gazette, dated 11th May, 1922, Part I page 1095, do hereby give notice under Section 30 of the Bombay Town Planning Act No. I of 1915 that the Arbitration Proceedings in respect of the above Scheme will open at the offices of the Development Directorate, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 25th May, 1922, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) when all persons interested in the lands included in the Scheme should attend and state their objections, if any, to the draft Scheme and valuations.

E. M. GILBERT-LODGE,
F.S.I., F.I.A., F.A.I.,
C13056 Arbitrator.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

THE SHANKER VEDANTA PRIZE.

THE SHANKER VEDANTA PRIZE of Swami Shri Madhusudananda Saraswati of Matar of the value of Rs. 150 will be awarded (1) to a graduate of not more than five years standing of the Benares Hindu University, or (2) to a graduate of not more than five years standing who has taken the degree of Dharmashastri of the said University; who writes the best essay in Gujrati or Hindi on "The Mayavada of Sankaracharya."

The essay must be sent in a sealed and registered cover so as to reach the Registrar the Benares Hindu University on or before the 1st of January, 1923. Each essay is to have some motto prefixed to it and is to be accompanied with a sealed cover containing the candidate's name and full address and bearing the same motto outside. No part of the essay should contain the name of the candidate.

The prize shall not be awarded unless the judges pronounce an essay worthy of it.

SYAMA CHARAN DE, M.A.
Registrar, Benares Hindu
C13061 University, Benares.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of STUDIO ASSISTANT (Clerk, Librarian and Store-Keeper) in the School of Architecture, Sir, J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

The pay of the appointment is Rs. 100-5-150. A knowledge of Typewriting is necessary and any experience in keeping in order Architect's Drawings or in the care of Surveying or other Technical instruments will be considered a special qualification.

Any further particulars may be had from the undersigned to whom applications should be sent by MONDAY, May 22nd.

School of Art,
Bombay. 1922.
(Sd). ROBERT W. CABLE,
Professor of Architecture and Design.
C13074

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "HONOLULU MARU," having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The Bills for claims for damage and short-delivery are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

for the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay,
K. SHIMA,
Manager.

THE TATA HYDRO ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY CO. LTD.

Registered Office Nos. 2, 2A, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following ad-interim Dividends on the Company's shares in respect of the half year ended 31st December, 1921, will be paid at the Company's Registered Office on and after Thursday, the 1st day of June, 1922, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. (S.T.) on ordinary business days and 11-30 a.m. and 1 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturdays to the shareholders whose names are on the Company's Share Register on the 20th day of May, 1922:—

(a) Dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on "Preference" shares after deducting Income-Tax.

(b) Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the old "Ordinary" shares free of Income-Tax; also at the same rate on Rs. 900 paid up on each of the New "Ordinary" shares.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from 22nd May, to 31st May, 1922, both days inclusive.

Dated this 6th day of May, 1922.
By Order,
TATA SONS, LIMITED, Agents.
B. J. PADSHAH,
Director.
C13081

NOTICE.

Notice No. 29 of 1922.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the Voters' list for the year, 1922 has been duly prepared and published at the Municipal office as required.

Any person whose name is not entered in the said list and who deems that he is entitled to have his name entered in the said list and any person whose name is entered in the said list who thinks that his own name or that of some other person has been wrongly entered therein may apply in writing within a fortnight from the date of publication of the said list to the Municipality for the amendment thereof.

Under the election rules no person is entitled to vote in more than one ward. All persons possessing qualifications of voters in more than one ward are hereby called upon to choose for which ward they shall be entitled to vote. In case no such choice is made and communicated to the Municipality within a week after the publication of this notice the Municipality will determine in which ward they shall be entitled to vote.

(SD/-) J. S. PEREIRA.
President.
Kurla Municipality.
Kurla, 15-5-22.
C13071

THE MATHRADAS MILLS LTD.

NOTICE OF SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Canada Building," Hornby Road, Fort, on THURSDAY the 18th day of May 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) for the purposes of transacting the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Profit and Loss Account for 12 months ending 31st March 1922 and Balance Sheet as at the date, of the Company.
(2.) To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
(3) To appoint a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible and offers himself for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 15th May to SATURDAY, the 3rd June, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors.
MATHRADAS AJAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th May 1922.

N. B—The DIVIDEND when declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Thursday, the 25th May 1922 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 15th day of May 1922, to whom Dividend warrants will be posted. Change of address if any, should be notified at once.
C12975

Digitized by Maharashtra State Archives from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE KESAR INDIAN SUGAR MANUFACTURING CO, LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Share-Holders of the above Company who have not received the first return of the above Company declared by me at the rate of Rs. 50/- per share can attend the office of the Kesar Indian Sugar Manufacturing Co., Ltd. at 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, with the first return duly signed along with the Share Certificate on TUESDAY, the 16th day of May 1922 and on any subsequent business day upto 30th day of May 1922 between 12-30 and 3-30 P.M.

D. L. DALAL,
Liquidator.
R3742

LOST OR STOLEN.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that five dividend warrants of the Eastern Bank, Ltd., value £95-4-0 favouring Mrs. Hannah S. Gourgey and Mr. S. S. Gourgey and one Draft on the National Bank of India, Ltd., favouring Mr. A. Benjamin and endorsed by £100 Veel and Sopher have been stolen. Anybody dealing with them will do so at their own risk.

KANJI PITAMBAR,
C/o. Ved & Sopher,
2, Rehem Mansion, Fort.
C3737

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England).

REWARD OF Rs. 1000/-

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY will offer a reward of Rs. 1,000/- to any person and proportionately to any persons for information leading to the detection of the crime in which the Railway lines between Murtizapur and Kinkhed were maliciously tampered with at about 10/- P.M. on 22nd March, 1922, with the result that 8 wagons and the Engine of a Mixed Train were thrown into the Nulla and the Driver and 2 Augwallas were killed.

All information should be communicated to the nearest Police Station.

D. S. BURN.
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 13th May, 1922.
13035

TENDERS.

SALE OF WASTES.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the sale of ready cotton and yarn wastes of the Raja Bahadur Motilal Mills, Pitty and Poona. The same will be accepted at the Proprietors' Office at 20, Apollo Street, Fort, upto the 25th May, 1922.

For further particulars as to conditions of sale and tender forms apply at the office, 20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

T A
C13073

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SHORT CAUSE.

Suit No. 1257 of 1922.

EBRAHIM HAJI FATEH MAHOMED, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Ali Umar Street, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

vs.

1. HAJI ABDULLA HAJI RAHIMTULLA, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, recently residing at Old Bengalpura Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, 2. THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Co., registered under the Indian Company's Act 1913, having its Head Office at Hornby Road within the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants. No.

The 1st defendant abovenamed,

THE PLAINTIFF abovenamed has brought this suit against the defendants abovenamed praying that the 1st defendant obtained no title to the cheque Rs. 3,000 or the moneys obtained or represented by it and credited to the 2nd defendant for declaration that the plaintiff is entitled to the balance of the said moneys now in the hands of the 2nd defendant and for an order and decree against the 2nd defendant to pay the balance to the plaintiff and against the 1st defendant to pay the plaintiff the difference between the balance and the sum of Rs. 3,030 that pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit the 2nd defendant their agents and servants be restrained by an order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from from paying the said balance or any portion thereof to any person and the 1st defendant from from recovering and receiving the same that in the alternative and without prejudice to the aforesaid the 1st defendant be ordered and decreed to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 3,030, with interest thereon from 12th December 1921 at 6 per cent per annum till payment and for costs of this suit. The hearing of this suit is fixed on the 13th day of June 1922 when you are summoned to appear in this Court at 11-15 (S.T.) in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case Witness Sir Norman Cranstoun Macleod Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 29th day of March 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 29th day of March, 1922.

Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
C13079

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that PAULO DAVID DE SOUZA PRESIPITERIA SENTIAGO DE SOUZA, VICTORINO NORBERTO DE SOUZA, ROSALINA CONCEICAO FREITAS, JUVENIANO MAXIMIAN DE SOUZA AND MARIA MELINDA DE SOUZA have contracted to sell to our client Mr. KISANLAL RATANLAL DAPHTARY, the undermentioned property. All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said property either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, bequest, lease, lien, partnership or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 109 Medows Street Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Gowalia Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Town and Island of Bombay, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement (2810) two thousand eight hundred and ten square yards or thereabouts and situated within the registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 636, New No. 2926, Old Survey No. 53 and New Survey No. 7056 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D ward No. 3379 80 3381 (4) Street No. 1 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Vinayak Gangadhar Shastri, on or towards the South by the said Gowalia Tank Road, on or towards the East partly by the property of Tribhovandas Vurjiwandas and partly by the property of N. N. Wadia and on or towards the West by the property in the occupation of R. Scott & Co.

Dated this 16th day of May, 1922.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C13076

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

In the matter of the Probate of the last Will and Testament of UMABAI, widow of Daji Abaji Khare, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Bellasis Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

1. SADASHIV RAMCHANDRA BAKHALE of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Practicing Pleader of this Honourable Court, residing at Tardeo, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... and

2. NARSINH CHINTAMAN KELKAR of Poona Hindu Inhabitant a Journalist, temporarily residing at Sirdar Griha, without the Fort of Bombay, the Executors named in the Will of the deceased abovenamed ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN, MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforsaid, this 3rd day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundered and Twenty two and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD

The 3rd day of May, 1922.

Messrs MANILAL & KHER.
Petitioners' Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

20, Apollo Street,
Tel. No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE FOURTH SHARE RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE MORTGAGOR IN A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MUTTON STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. J. S MODY and Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from and by order of Messrs Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Mr. Hassam Karjee, and on account and at the risk of Karimbhai Hasanally Contractor, the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee under an indenture of mortgagee dated the 3rd day of August 1920 and made between Karimbhai Hasanally Contractor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part and also pursuant to the liberty given to the mortgagee under the consent decree made in High Court suit No. 3383 of 1921 (Karimbhai Hasanally Contractor vs. Hussain Karjee) on 13th January 1922, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of May 1922. at the premises the undivided one-fourth share and right title and interest of the Mortgagor in the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of partly newly assessed and partly Sanadi land or ground situated lying or being at Mutton Street also known as Gulam Mohomed Shaik Street without Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 543 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 150, 3109, 782, New Nos. 16801, 10001, 7947, Old Survey Nos. 953 1/953 and New Survey Nos. 2/4372 and 4372 together with messuages tenements or dwelling standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward Nos. 7150 and 7151 and Street Nos. 82 and 92 and which premises are bounded as follows on the North by the property of Ismail Jiwanji, on the South by the property of Hasanally Adamji, on the East by the said Mutton Street and on the West the sweepers passages.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

Bombay, 13th May 1922.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th May, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

190, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO AUTOMOBILE COMPANIES.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of New and Secondhand English and American Motor-cars and Motor Trucks also Motor Accessories, Tyres, Tubes, Show cases, Furniture and safes belonging to The Reliance Motor Works Ltd., (in Liquidation).

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of The Reliance Motor Works Ltd., (in Liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Lamington Road, the whole stock-in-trade of the company consisting of New and secondhand English and American Motor Cars of different makes such as "Columbia," "Gardner," "Liberty", "Clemant Bayard", "Fiat", "Vinot", 'Tulsa' as well as New Motor Trucks by Acason and Bethalcham of different Tonnage varying from 1½ tons to 3½ Tons, Motor Lamps, tools, Jacks, speedometres, Horns, Tyres, Tubes, general accessories, spare parts, machinery, setepney wheels, Repairing outfits, glass show-case, writing tables, chairs, cupboards, Iron safes, etc., etc.

The above will be sold first in one lot as a going concern and if the reserved bid is not reached the same will be sold off in separate lots to suit the requirements of the intending buyers. Private offers for the whole running concern will be entertained before the day of sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 27th May, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge and Lazarus, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateduare, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments, Parisian and terracotta figures, electric table and hall lamps and fans, old carved furniture, brass-ware, one sweet tone piano, English ice box, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown cupboards, reclining sofa, writing tables, glass door book and silver cases, marble clocks, rich pictures, English enamelled bath tubs, fancy chicks English Ice box with refrigerator, one sweet tone Piano, Dresden figures, etc., etc.

The property of T. H. Dowding, Esq. Property of another gentleman one handsome strong built three seater English Brougham by Morgan in excellent condition

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE FURNISHED BUNGALOWS AT MAHABLESHWAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Executors of the late Mr. Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at Mahableshwar the following very valuable furnished bungalows including out-houses, stables in separate lots.

On SUNDAY, the 21st day of May at 10 a.m. (Standard Time) in the compound of the "Temple Hall."

LOT NO. 1. TEMPLE HALL.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mahableshwar containing by admeasurements 5 acres and 11 gunthas or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 17 and bounded on the East by footpath to Bishop's tank, on the West by Survey No. 77 and public road to Sassoon point, on the North by public road, and on the South by footpath to Bishop's tank, together with a big bungalow standing thereon of one drawing room, one dining room, 6 bed rooms, servants' quarters, stables, etc., and is known as Temple Hall.

LOT NO. 2. ROCKDALE.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate at Mahableshwar admeasuring 15 acres and 33 gunthas or thereabouts and bearing No. 26 (Survey No. 149) and bounded on the East by public road, on the West by public road, on the North by public road and on the south by public road together with a bungalow standing thereon, consisting of one big drawing room, one dining room, 4 bed rooms, servants' quarters, stables, etc., and is known as Rockdale and commands a very splendid view of the hills.

LOT NO. 3. ST. JAMES COTTAGE.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mahableshwar, containing by admeasurements 2 acres and 31 gunthas or thereabouts and bearing Revision Survey No. 61 and bounded on the East by footpath adjoining Survey Nos. 106, 107 and 108, on the West by Revision Survey No. 90, on the North by Revision Survey No. 104 and on the South by Revision Survey No. 99 and road together with a bungalow consisting of one drawing room, one dining room, 4 bed rooms and is known as St. James Cottage. This property is most centrally situate and near the English Club and bazaar.

LOT NO. 4. "ROSARY."

All the piece or parcel of land situate at Mahableshwar containing by admeasurements or thereabouts and bearing No. 97 and 97-A and bounded on the East by public road, on the West by St. James Cottage, on the North by Survey No. 108 and footpath and on the South by public road together with the bungalow consisting of one drawing room and dining room, 3 bed rooms with out-houses and stables and is known as "Rosary."

LOT NO. 4A. "OCTAGON".

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mahableshwar bearing Revision Survey No. 97 and containing by admeasurements 30 guntha square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, together with the bungalow consisting of one drawing room and dining room, 3 bed rooms, out-houses and stables standing thereon known as "Octagon."

The above two lots will be sold together in one lot.

LOT NO. 6. "AWKALI GARDENS."

All those several pieces of land situate at Awkali in Satara District with a bungalow standing thereon bearing the Collector's following particulars:—

Survey No.	Varg No.	Area.	Akar.
52	6	1 18	0 12 0
52	2	2 0	0 12 0
39		0 2	0 2 0
40		1 25	6 0 0
41		0 28	3 8
42		0 36	4 0 0
44		1 21	0 8 0
45		3 6	16 0 0
46		0 37	0 4 0
47		1 5	4 0 0
48		5 5	28 0 0
49		2 1	5 0 0
50		2 30	1 0 0
51		19 9	6 0 0
52	Inam		
53		0 20	0 2 0
54		0 27	0 8 0
55		8 29	0 4 0
56		2 10	0 8 0
57		0 39	3 8 0
66		6 0	0 8 0

41 acres and 29 gunthas.

Another piece of land bearing Survey No. 48 admeasuring one acre and 24 gunthas.

N.B.—All the bungalows will be put up for sale in separate lots in the Compound of the "Temple Hall" at 10 A.M. (S.T.) on SUNDAY the 21st inst.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of Title deeds apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, Gresham Buildings, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 20th May 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods; and on account of Insurance Offices. One iron safe on stand, etc.

2 bales cotton of Veraval (slightly damaged by salt water).

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office Shigram.

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES C. I. SCRAPS, W. I. SCRAPS, RUBBER SCRAPS. Powdas, showels etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on TUESDAY, the 6th June 1922, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (B.T.) at Tardeo Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot the following:—

Unserviceable Articles such as, copper scraps, Powdas, showels, cement Bags, and cumbles, C. I. Scraps, W. I. Scaps, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES SUCH AS EMPTY CASKS, EMPTY BOTTLES, EMPTY TINS, OLD CANVAS HOSE, MOTOR TYRES, W. I. SCRAPS, etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on MONDAY, the 5th June, 1922, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (B.T.) at Foras Road Municipal Workshops the following:—

500—600, oil Tins (empty), Drain Cart Bodies, old canvas hose, Motor Tyres solid and pneumatic, W. I. Scraps, etc., etc.

The following unserviceable articles will be sold at the above-mentioned place which are lying at the Central Stores Chinchpogli and the purchasers are requested to inspect the articles there. Articles such as empty casks of coal tar, empty casks of cylinder oil, empty ink bottles, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 17th May, 1922.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPING AT WADI BUNDER G. I. P. RLY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co. and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 31st of May 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seeds, linseed Tilli seed, Jawari, Hirda, Bajri, wheat, Toor rice, Cocoanuts, Sugar and Swepings grain; cases of Toothpowder, locks bangles, iron screws, spirit Chimneys and machinery, bundles of C. P. goods, bidding and Jogree, empty cylinder, etc., etc.

P. S.—Cash will be required for all lots worth upto Rs. 100 and for lots above that a deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and in special lots full amount on demand shall have to be paid and goods to be removed within ten days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

AUCTION SALE OF 78 BALES THANA CLOTH OF KASTURCHAND MILLS.

On SATURDAY, the 20th inst. at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharmraj Gali at Champa Gali, Mulji Jetha Market by order of the selling agents. the Kastoorchand Mills Co., Ltd. and on account and at the risk of Shah Chhotalal Chatrabhuj:—

2 Bales each 60 Pcs. Thanacloth of Kasturchand Mills, No. 897/2241, 26 inches, 24 yds. 6 lbs.

4 Bales each 60 Pcs. Thana Cloth of Kasturchand Mills, No. 955/2242, 26 inches, 24 yds. 6 lbs.

29 Bales each 60 Pcs. Thana Cloth of Kasturchand Mills, No. 939/5001, 27 inches, 24 yds. 7 lbs.

11 Bales each 60 Pcs. Thana Cloth of Kasturchand Mills, No. 946/6001, 27 inches 24 yds. 7lbs.

7 Bales each 60 Pcs. Thana Cloth of Kasturchand Mills, No. 947/7001, 27 inches 24 yds. 7lbs.

12 Bales each 50 Pcs. Thana Cloth of Kasturchand Mills, No. 956, 28 inches 24 yds. 8 lbs.

11 Bales each 50 Pcs. Thana Cloth of Kasturchand Mills, No. 957, 28 inches 24 yds 8 lbs.

1 Bale 38 Pcs. Thana Cloth of Kasturchand Mills, No. 6803, 4803 and 909, 28 inches 24 yds. 8 lbs.

1 Bale 63 Pcs. Thana Cloth of Kasturchand Mills, No. 3601, 3800, 3801, 3803, 7304, 930, 26 inches 24 yds. 6 to 6½ lbs.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS HOUSE BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 250 TONS MOULMEIN SELECTED FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES AND SELECTED FIRST AND SECOND CLASS GANDERI.

On THURSDAY, the 25th of May, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of Seth Ganputrai Rukmanand and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser A. H. A. Usman Dawood:—

(II) 90 Pcs Moulmein First Class selected above 15 feet Teak squares tons 22-16-3-2.

On account and at the risk of the constituents:—

About 150 Tons Moulmein Teak squares above 15 feet and about 75 Tons First and Second Class selected Ganderi marks J C, ERP, VRS, MF, GRB, SDB, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF STRIPED ZEPHYRS, STRIPED SHIRTINGS, WHITE SATEEN DRILLS AND COTTON TUSSORES.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the bank concerned and:—

On account and the risk of Messrs. Gopaljee Charsey and Co.

993—1/3 cases each 30 pcs. striped Zephyrs 30 inches.

On account and the risk of Messrs. M. H. Maddon and Co.

1/6—6 cases each 48 pcs. cord and card striped Shirtings 31 inches.

4 cases each 40 pcs. cotton Tussores 27 inches on ale of the band.

2 cases each 50 pcs. white satin Drils No. 80 Bill Brothers, 28 inches.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers

Bombay, 17th May 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT LAMINGTON ROAD, CHUNAM KILN STREET, NEAR TARA TEMPLE LANE OUT OF FORT.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of the second mortgagees Messrs. Lalaji Khusalji and Co., and on account and at the risk of Keshav Govind Khedekar the mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale received to the said Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 21st day of April 1920, and on account and at the risk of Narayan Narsoo Ketkar and Hari Anant Khatte to whom the property was sold by the said mortgagor and subject to the right of first mortgagees, Messrs. Nathmal Tajmal and others sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 18th May, 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of foras land or ground being a portion of lne which is known by the name of Chunam Kiln Street or Lamington Road which is situated behind Khetwadi Lane outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 300 squares yards or thereabouts together with all messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Girgaum D. Ward and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 75 and New No. 13572 Old Survey No. 186 and New Survey No. 7386 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D. Ward No. 89965 and Street No. 2D and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Powaiwalla on or towards the West by the property of Gunpat, Vithoba Moraj on or towards the South by the property of Krishnarao Ramchandra Gith and on or towards the North by a passage.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of foras land or ground, being a portion of a lane which is known by the name of Chunam Kiln Street or Lamington Road, and which is situated behind the Khetwadi Lane outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 375 Square or thereabout together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay Girgaum D Ward and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 75 and New No. 7/13572 Old Survey No. 186 and New Survey No. V/7376 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 1900 (4) and Street No. 3C and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Waman Damoder Pitale on or towards the West by the property of Anandrao Krishnarao on or towards the South by a passage and on or towards the North by the property of Sabajee Jewan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned Auctioneers.

Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJI and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 17th May, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms the following:—

By order of the bank concerned:—

15 cases nettlefolds screws, different sizes.

14 cases food choppers and coffee grinding machines.

2 cases Pilkingtons plate glass 1/4" 12" x 10", 14" x 12".

1 case Rubber Soap trays and toilet brushes.

4 cases white satin drills 27" x 8".

3 cases coloured voils 38"/9".

1 case Fancy Toys.

4 Parcels and 1 case felt filtering bags.

Office furniture belonging to a deceased civil Engineer consisting of writing tables chairs, Remington policy size typewriter.

Plan cupboard with drawers, etc.

On account of the concerned:—

6 Silver ladies' hand bags.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th May 1922.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 36 Hummum Street, Fort
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES AND UNCLAIMED BAGS OF GRAIN AND GRAIN SWEEPERS, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I Railway Co. and in accordance with provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act 9 of 1890, Messrs MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 17th May, 1922, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Coy's Carnac Bridge Goods Depot the following articles:—

Booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed bags of Grain and Grain sweepings, etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any of the Notice Boards at Carnac Bridge Station.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Machinery, Hardware, Steam Sterns, Steam Windless, Bronze Propellers, Thormo Tank Motors, Brass Cocks and Valves, Robi and Gardner Oil Engine, W. I. Tanks, Crow Bars, Showels and Spades, Crabe Winches, Curciables, Ice Plants, Generating Sets, Verticle Steam Engine, Steam Disinfectors, Various Leather Goods, Singer Sewing Machine, Nimar, Cart Bodies, Forges, W. I. Cast Iron and Steel Scrap, Workshop Tools, etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surlpus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 18th, and FRIDAY the 19th May, 1922, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Government Stores, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

The sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the Office of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Amrut Building, Ballard Pier, at the Surplus Government Stores Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewree, and which will be read out at the commencement of the Auction Sale.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th May, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

To-night and this Week

The Greatest Indian film ever produced

VIR ABHIMANYW

OR

VIRAT SWARUP

Produced by the Star films Ltd.
at an expense of more than 100,000 Rupees.

More then 5,000 people acting in this film
You simply can't miss seeing this film.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Girgaum Tram Terminus,

AMUSEMENTS.

Under public patronage

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali.

Founded by

Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE

will stage at

Bombay Theatre, Grant Road,
BOMBAY;

Wednesday, 17th May, 1922, at 8-30 P. M.

RAKSHASI—
MAHATVAKANKSHA.

Saturday, 20th, May, 1922 at 8-30 p. m.

SHAHA-SHIVAJI.

Sunday, 21st., May, 1922, at 3 p. m.

SANYASHACHA SANSAR.

Proprietors.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6 30- p. m.
NI
BERT LYTELL
"THE SPENDER"

THE EXCELSIOR

To-night at 9-30
LAST TWO NIGHTS
Bandman's Eastern Circuit Ld., present
"THE OPTIMYSTICS"

OKITO

In his amusing shadowgraphy comedies,
'SAWING THRO' A WOMAN'
BOOKING AT MESSRS. ROSE & Co.,
upto 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the Theatre

THE EMPIRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
NORMA TALMADGE
IN
"The Forbidden City"
THE GRAND NATIONAL 1922,
THE GRAND NATIONAL 1922,
THE GRAND NATIONAL 1922.
MADAN THEATRES LATEST TOPICAL
ALIPORE JAIL FIRE

THE EMPRESS.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8.15, and 10 p. m.
SHAKESPEARE'S IMMORTAL TRAGEDY
HAMLET
Featuring.
SIR J. FORBES ROBERTSON
and
MISS GERTRUDE ELLIOT
Supported by their Full Company from Drury Lane | London.

THE STAR

presents

TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK
A SPECIAL DOUBLE BILL
BERT LYTELL
The Screen's Latest Favourite
IN
"Blackie's Redemption"
A Splendid "Metro" Picture in 5 Reels
together with
Further Four Parts of our Wonder Serial
THE WHIRLWIND
featuring
CHARLES HUTCHISON
America's death-defying hero of dare-devil deeds.
Times and Rates as Usual
The "STAR" Cinema
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE
OF H. H. THE
Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar
OF BARODA

Gandharva Natak Mandali

will stage at the
New Elphinstone Theatre Grant Road
Wednesday 17th May 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Sangit SWAYAMWAR Acts 5
Saturday 20th May 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Sangit DRAUPADI Acts 3
Sunday 21st May 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
Sangit MOOKNAYAK Acts 3

TICKETS can be had at Nanashankar Shet's Temple Tardeo Road, near Grant Road Station.

Proprietor GANDHARVA N. MANDALI.

THIS WEEK—TO-NIGHT!

Another Universal Sparkling Gem! The story of a handsome hunter and a sweet rose of the slums

"THE TIGER TRUE"
(5 Reels 5000 feet)

Starring the immensely popular Screen Hero

FRANK MAYO

and the forceful actor Walter Long.

"THE TIGER TRUE"

A Drama that will make your blood tingle.

A comedy in the Programme.

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-15 p.m.

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNI ROAD).

NEXT WEEK!

"Wanted at Headquarters!"

A Superb, thrilling, tense Universal Photo-drama in 5 Reels-featuring the pretty, vivacious star.

EVA NOVAK

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT & FIRST WEEK
A Pathe Serial
JUANITA HANSEN
The beautiful daring Star.
in
"THE YELLOW ARM.
with
MARGUERITE COURTOT AND WARNER OLAND.
Do you like continued stories?
Those who love adventure,
Those who like the unknown quantity in life.
Those who like to puzzle over mysteries will find in
"THE YELLOW ARM"
Breath-Catching Sensational Adventures.
Episode 1st, The House of Alarms
" 2nd, The Vengeance of the East.
" 3rd, A Strange Disappearance.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P. M.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 P. M.
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 P. M.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Every Pie a Poem.

You can achieve that delicate perfection in short pastry which makes a pie-crust a "work of art" by mixing one part of "Raisley" with six or eight parts of ordinary flour.

This will ensure perfect raising and the result will be a crust which is as tempting to the eye as it is pleasing to the palate.

Raisley
The SURE raising powder
Formerly known as Paisley Flour
Is made by Brown & Polson, Ltd., and packed in damp proof tins containing recipes.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 15th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	20,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp. ..	—
" " Sales of East Indian ..	150
" " Imports	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICE:—	
Mid. Americans Spot	11 77
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	18 00
New York, 11 a.m. .. .. July ..	19 89
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.) .. .. Oct. ..	19 91
New Orleans 9 a.m. .. .. Jan. ..	19 82
.. .. July ..	19 48
.. .. Oct. ..	19 48

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 15th,

Months.	To-day's price.
May	11 47
June	..
July	11 36
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	11 18
Nov.	..
Dec.	11 06
Jan.	11 02
Feb.	..
Mar.	10 92
April	..

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 15th.

Months.	To-day's prices.
May	11 64
June	11 54
July	11 51
August	11 44
September	11 36
Oct.	11 30
November	11 23
December	11 18
January	11 12
February	11 06
March	11 00
April	10 96

Tone:—Firm.

EGYPTIAN COTUON.

Liverpool, May 15th,

Months,	To-day's price.
May	17 50
June	17 55
July	17 60
Aug.	17 80
Sept.	17 95
Oct.	18 05
Nov.	18 20
Dec.	18 25
Jan.	18 35
April	..

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 15th.

M. G. Bengal Good	7 80
" " Fully Good	8 20
" " Fine	8 60
" " No. 1 Oomra, Good ..	9 10
" " " Fully HGood ..	9 50
" " " Fine	10 00
M .G. Broach Good	10 00
" " Fully Good	10 40
" " Fine	10 80
M. G. Scinde Good	7 70
" " Fully Good	8 10
" " Fine	8 50

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 12th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	12,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	6,000
" " to Continant ..	21,000
Futures at New York May ..	19 87
" " " July ..	19 50
" " " Oct. ..	19 51
" " " Jan. ..	19 43
Spot Cotton at New York ..	20 15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	18 88
Futures at New York July ..	19 06
Futures at New Orleans Oct. ..	19 04
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality) ..	11
Demand Bills	..
Silver Commercial U. S. mined ..	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	70 1/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, May 12th.

Future at New York..	Mar ..	19 87
	July ..	19 50
	Oct. ..	19 51
	Jan ..	19 43

Liverpool, May 12th.

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool	May ..	11 38
	July ..	11 28
	Oct. ..	11 10
	Jan. ..	10 94

London, May 12th.

Telegraphic Transfers ..	1/3 5/8 Dull
Bar Gold	4 13/7 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/2 Quiet

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 12th.

Rentes 3%	55 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/2
" " 2 months hence	35 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Continent sold.	Quiet.
Interest day to day loans ..	1 1/2
" 7 day Market loans ..	2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rates ..	4

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON.

May 16.

Toiday Reuter reports 90 points higher in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach July-August at Rs. 521 and went down to Rs. 518 on general selling. Again touching Rs. 521½ it remained Rs. 519½ at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 520½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 521 and going up to Rs. 522 closed at Rs. 520 F. G. M. G. Broach April-May opened at Rs. 495 and was Rs. 494 at 4 p.m. Fine M. Oomra May opened at Rs. 422½ and went up till Rs. 427 on buying by Offices. The rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 424½. While Oomra July oened at Rs. 439 and after fluctuating advanced to Rs. 444 on Offices buying, the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 441½. F. G. M. G. Bengal May was Rs. 360 and July Rs. 372 nominal. The position of the market is very strong and it looks as if prices will go still higher.

Our market for ready cotton remained steady yesterday with a fairly good inquiry. About 7000 bales are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay May 16th.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach ..	April-May	..	494
" " "	July-August	..	520
Fully Good Bengal ..	May	..	361
" " "	July	..	373
Fine Oomra ..	May	..	427
" " "	July	..	444
Southern ..	May/June	..	..
" ..	June/August	..	..

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 16th.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach ..	April May	..	495
" " "	July Augt	..	520
Fully Good Bengal ..	May ..	..	360
" " "	July ..	..	370
Fine Oomra's ..	May ..	..	425
" " "	July ..	..	442
Southern ..	May/June	..	495
" ..	July/Augt.	..	495

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 16th.

Descript.on, Super-Fine F Good Good fine				
M. G. Bengal and Sind				
Punjab	380	360	340	..
M. G. Oomra's No. 4 ..	440	425	410	..
M. G. Cobtral P. No. 1 ..	475	460	445	..
M. G. Central P, No. 2 ..	460	445	430	..
M. G. Broach	505	495	485	..
Southerns	505	495	485	..

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 15th May 1922.

Cotton	13716	Bales.
Wheat	13166	Cwts.
Linseed	25664	"
Rape, etc.	4243	"
Gingelly seed	379	"
Poppyseed	1260	"
Groundnuts	3775	"
Castorseed	6919	"
Rice	2335	"
Myrabollams	587	"
Cottonseed	27921	"
Mowrassed	Nil	
Gram	4583	"
Juwar	167	"
Masur	Nil	
Barley	6865	"
Bajra	803	"
Coal	762	Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET

May 16.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 27-4-6.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 27-4-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 27-3-6.
Bars Silver read Rs. 94-14.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 94-14.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 95-1.

EXCHANGE.

B .C. Rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 9/16.
B. C. Bank's selling D D 1/3 19/32.
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 23/32.
On London Bonk's selling D D 1/3 3/4.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 103 29/32.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 25/32.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 13/16.
Tone of Exchange Steady Market.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 316.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 336.
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs. 326.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 163½.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 157½.
London Gold ready sh. 93-3.
London Silver ready d. 36-3/8.
London Silver forward d. 36-½.
Tone of Silver Firm, India and China bought, Continent sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange Bombay 4.45.
French Exchange Frcs. 25.70
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 23.80
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 53.40.
Italian Exchange Frcs. 84.90.
German Exchange Mrks 1270.
Prague Exchange Krons. 232

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 69
5 er cent War Loan Rs. 86.
4 per cent Terminable Loan Rs. 98
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 Rs. 99/14.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 100/12.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 Rs. 100/12.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/12.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 45 Rs. 95
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 65
The Share Market is closed to-day.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 15.

In sympathy with strong gunny market jute shares opened firm and good business resulted in Howrah and Clive, prices of which, however, gave way somewhat on profit-taking. Higher priced stocks maintained their strength and business was not easy to execute both on buyers and sellers account. Dunbar Cotton kept steady at about last rates with Keshorams showing practically no change. Coals were inclined to be steady. Gopalichucks and Katras Jherriah noted a rise while Bokaro Ramgurh and Bengal maintained their position. There was hardly anything stirring in miscellaneous and industrial sections worth recording. Imperial Banks were steady at previous level with war bonds firm. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5 per cent war loan (1945-55) 90, 6 per cent bonds (1930) 100-12.

Banks:—Imperial Bank (fully paid) 1417-8 and (country) 386.

Railways:—Sara Sirajgunge Railway 59.

Cotton:—Dunbar 420, Keshoram 14-10, New Victoria 10-8.

Jute:—Albion 395, Alexandra 360, Alliance 495, Barnagore 117 s. l., Belvedere 386, Budge Budge 415, Century 7-6, Clive 32-12 xd., Craig 7-12, Delta 461-8, Empire 53-8 s.l., Fort William 307, Howrah 41-12, Hooghly 72-8, Hukumchand 1-6 discount, Kamarhatty 575 s.l., Kanknarrah 390, Naihati 299, Nuddea 55, Reliance 42,4, Standard 380 s. l. c.d., Union 410.

Coal:—Bansjorah 29-12, Bhalgora 15 o.l., Bokaro Ramgurh 46-8, Deoli 34, Equitable 26-4, Gopalichuck 16, Katras Jherriah 111-8, Patmohna 9-8, Samla Kendra 14-8, Searsole 14-4, Talcher 8 s.l.

Miscellaneous:—Hatirkool Oil 6-4, Assam Saw Mills 4-, C. P. Cement 6-14, Titaghur Paper 12-12, Port Shipping 20-12, Burma Finance 4, Madans Theatres 7-8, Premier Soap 10-4, Bhatkwa 39 x.d.

Debentures:—4 per cent. Calcutta Municipal Debentures (1910-11) 68 and (1912-13) 68, 4 per cent Port Trust (1907) 68.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and eleven sixteenth pence and demand bills one shilling three and twenty-three thirty-two pence.

COLOUR-MARKET.

Congo red Rs. 2/6/0
Delta red Rs. 3/-
Malecito green Rs. 6/8/0
Magenta Rs. 11/-
Alizerine red 20 per cent. Rs. 100/-
Vilets Lump Rs. 4/-
Auramine Rs. 2/12/0
Diamond green Rs. 3/12/0
Metanil yellow Rs. 2/4/0
Rozazeine Rs. 4/2/0
Basic Green Rs. 1/4/0
There are no noteworthy fluctuations. The market continued quiet. Demand kept on as usual.

CHEMICALS-MARKET.

Quotations are as under:—
Dextrine Rs. 50/-
Sago flour Rs. 17/8/0
Farina Dutch Rs. 27/8/0
Farina Japan Rs. 23/-
Zinc Chloride Rs. 22/8/0
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 7/8/0
Calcium Chloride Rs. 7/8
Brown sugar lead Rs 34/-
Bichromate soda Rs. 63/-
Bichromate potash Rs. 57/-
Bleaching Rs. 21/-
Litharge Rs. 39/-
Potash Chlorate Rs. 0/5/3
Aniline salt Rs. 1/6/0
Epsom salt Rs. 7/4/0
Acetic acid glacial Rs. 0/9/3/
Muriatic acid Rs. 18/-
Yellow prussiate potash Rs. 1/7/0

MILL STORES MARKET.

There is a wonderful lethargy in the mill Stores Market. Every holder is abrt on his Sale and is eagar to dispose off the stock with a view to realise the cast to combat the great Stringency in the money market. Healds are reported to have been undersold and couse quently have no firm market. Reads are Comparatevely steady. Woolen goods are very dull. Leather sundies and Bobbins have no further note worthy features. Quotations are Unaltered.

BULLION MERCHANT'S ASSOCIATION

An Extraordinary General meeting of the Bullion Merchant's Association was held under the presidentship of Sheth Rameswar Dus Birla on the 13th instant to consider the question of obstruction cased by the police in the Bullion market. After a lively discussion, a resolution was passed appointing ten respectable members as trustees, and giving them full powers to float a Limited Company for erecting a hall, issming shares, and doing other things needful in the matter. In consequence of the said resolution, a meeting of the trustees was held on the following day and the following among other resolutions were passed.

(1) A Limited Company named "the Bombay Bullion Exchange," be floated with a capital of Rs. 7,50,000, to be divided into 150 shares of Rs. 5000/- each.

(2) About 30 shops will be opened on the ground floor of the proposed building and those wishing to rent the shops are invited to apply on printed forms to be supplied by the association the 20th instant with Rs. 1000/- as deposite to the association.

(3) Only share holders will be given shops and a sum of Rs. 1000/- will have to be submitted with the applicatfon for each share.

Further information and details will be supplied by the Secretary on application.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on sill	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on sill
	May	h. m.	ft. in.	May	h. m.	ft. in.
W	7	m 3 0	24 6	17	m 8 3	18 3
		3 44	26 9		9 59*	20 1
Th.	18	m 3 47	26 9	18	m 9 2	19 2
		4 28	27 5		11 17*	21
F	19	m 5 41	14 1	1	m 0 21	29 10
		6 27	27 5			
S	20	m 6 8	28 7	20	m 0 56	30 1
		6 51	29 9		11 4*	30 7
	21	m 7 38	23 8	2	m 1 3	29 6
		7 3	2 10		1 [illegible]	30 7
M	22	m 8 44	25 6	22	m 2 2	1 9
		8 24	25 2		4 18	30 2
Tu.	23	m 9 16	25 9	2	m	17 0
		3 2a	27 1		9 [illegible]	19 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing weeks.

	sunrise.	sunset.
May 17 (Wednesday) ..	6h 30m. ..	6h 54m.
" 18 (Thursday) ..	6h 29m. ..	6h 54m.
" 19 (Friday) ..	6h 28m. ..	6h 54m.
" 20 (Saturday) ..	6h. 28m. ..	6h 55m.
" 21 (Sunday) ..	6h. 27m. ..	6h 55m.
" 22 (Monday) ..	6h. 27m. ..	6h 55m.
" 23 (Tuesday) ..	6h. 31m ..	6h. 55m.

Phases of the Moon.—First Quarter, April 4th. 11h 15.8m a.m.; Full Moon 19th 8h 12.7m. a.m.; Last Quarter, 19th. 6h 20.8m.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA

Bombay, May 16th

These observations taken at 0 a.m. 10 a.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometr & corrected to 32 deg. Fahrh.	..	..	29 716
Temperature of Air	..	degree..	5 7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	..	80 0
Dew Point	..	..	74 1
Relative humidity of Air	..	..	0.7-5
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	..	..	4 0
Maximum temperature of Air	..	..	9 0
Minimum do do do	..	..	68 4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	..	W.WNW.NNW
Movement of Wind do do	..	..	miles. 175

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May. 15.

The advance of the monsoon has not extended northwards but has again given nearly general rain in Malabar and local rain in South-east Madras and Mysore. Rain has also fallen locally on south Burma coast and in Assam at a few stations in Upper Burma. The chief amounts are:—Port Blair one and a half inches, Victoria Poin three quarters, Diamond Island a half Sibsagar three quarters, Cherrapunji one, Mysore, Ottacamund half, Calicut one, Cochin three, Coimbatore three quarters and Salem one and a half.

Forecast:—No large change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 16th May 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear, and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature was above normal at Rawalpindi. Night temperature was in defact at Lahore and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature was above normal at Allahabad. Night temperature was below normal at Agra and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear except at Karachi light cloud is present. Humidity is much lower than usual in Rajputana. Day temperature was above normal at Jodhpur and Mount Abu, but was below normal at Karachi. Night temperature was generally lower than usual in Rajputana.

Gujarat. Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is very low in Central India West, Gujarat and southeast Kathiawar. Day temperature was above normal except on the Kathiawar coast; the highest maximum recorded was 114 at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in the west of the division. Day temperatre was higher than usual at Khandwa and rose to 112. Night temperature was locally above normal in the south of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in slight excess in the north Konkan. Temperature was normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum has had a light shower. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in the north Bombay Deccan and the adjacent districts of Hyderabad. Day temperature was in excess at Sholapur. Night temperature was in above normal in the Bombay Deccan and northwest Hyderabad, the excess being 12 at Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, and has occurred at a few stations in Mysore and southeast Madras. Cochin reports 1.63 and Negapatam 0.92. The advance of the monsoon has begun to weaken. The sea is still rough at Colombo and is slight to moderate on the Malabar coast. Temperature continues low in the south of the Peninsula, but is higher than usual in Gujarat and the Bombay Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 15th MAY 1922.

The advance of the monsoon has not extended northwards, but has again given nearly general rain in Malabar and local rain in southeast Madras and Mysore. Rain has also fallen locally on the south Burma Coast and in Assam, and at a few stations in Upper Burma.

The Chief amounts are:—Port Blair one and a half inches; Victoria Point three quarters; Diamond Island a half; Sibsagar three quarters; Cherrapunji one; Mysore, Ootacamund a half; Calicut one; Cochin three; Coimbatore three quarters; Salem one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 16TH OF MAY 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total 1st Nov to date.	Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire' ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 15th ..	92.7	79.4	51	..	11.97	+1.23
Jask.. ..	89.5	78.2	87	..	5.72	+1.66
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 15th ..	91	82.3	81	..	1.68	—1.93
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	107	80.6	83	..	1.88	—0.01
Rawalpindi ..	97.5	69.6	50	..	12.09	+1.03
Lahore ..	101.7	69.0	32	..	1.66	—2.65
Hissar ..	100.1	73.2	17	..	1.23	—1.11
Ambala ..	104.7	73.8	18	..	2.79	—3.50
Delhi ..	103.8	79.6	24	..	0.85	—2.79
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri ..	100.6	77.9	33	..	0.75	—2.09
Jhansi ..	107.6	76.8	41	..	1.32	—0.70
Cawnpore ..	107.	82.1	26	..	2.36	—0.08
Allahabad ..	110.1	77.2	27	..	1 58	—0.92
SINDH & RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad ..	107.9	74.6	38	..	2.60	+1.23
Karachi ..	87.0	75.4	84	..	1.49	—0.20
Ajmer ..	10 .	76.2	25	..	0.08	—1.59
Jaipur ..	105.8	70.4	14	..	0.28	—1.55
Kotah ..	99.0	74.6	11	..	0.05	—1.58
Mount Abu ..	91.	67.4	9	..	0.27	—1.19
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	103.6	78.4	59	..	0	—0.60
Dwarka ..	87.8	76.8	81	..	0	0.84
Veraval ..	85.5	75.0	62	..	0.94	—0.45
Rajkot ..	100.0	76.0	56	..	0	—0.53
Bhavnagar Para..	100.4	79.2	28	..	0	—0.66
Surat ..	100.0	80.4	54	..	0	—0.51
Ahmedabad ..	108.4	81.8	22	..	0	—0.47
Deesa ..	114.0	79.2	18	..	0	—0.57
Neemuch ..	105.7	68.2	51	..	0.48	—0.56
Indore ..	103.6	82.2	26	..	0.36	—0.80
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore ..	106.5	80.8	33	..	2.36	—0.97
Saugor ..	107.2	81.0	19	..	1.95	—0.60
Hoshangabad ..	103.7	80.8	27	..	2.20	+0.69
Khandwa ..	106.6	80.8	23	..	2.20	+0.74
Akola ..	110.5	83.5	36	..	2.33	+0.01
Amroto' ..	103.0	82.2	34	..	0.52	—1.97
Nagpur ..	100 .	82.6	37	..	0.66	—2.86
Chanda ..	107.7	82.0	46	..	1.22	—2.56
Raipur ..	106.5	84.4	36	..	1.29	—1.92
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	91.3	81.2	80	..	0	—0.71
Ratnagiri ..	87.8	84.3	83	..	0.41	—0.66
Marmugoa ..	90.8	79.2	83	..	1.90	—0.17
Karwar' ..	89.4	77.0	82	..	2.21	—0.40
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	101.2	80.3	17	..	0.70	—0.69
Ahmednagar ..	100.1	79.8	87	..	2.48	+0.58
Poona ..	99.8	77.5	49	..	1.82	—0 13
Sholapur ..	99.6	76.5	52	..	7.10	+4.82
Bijapur ..	99.3	72.3	56	0.08	7.83	+3 36
Belgaum' ..	100.8	71.9	18	..	1.78	—0 23
Aurangabad' ..	100.3	77.1	40	..	3.66	+0.68
Nizamabad (Indur)	102.9	80.1	39	..	7.16	+3.71
Hyderabd ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore ..	87.5	76.6	85	0.63	6.94	+1.17
Calicut ..	81.4	72.6	98	0.35	32.06	—1.30
Cochin ..	83.7	73.5	91	1.63	23.99	+4.67
Colombo ..	87.0	73.1	94	0.34	38.76	—4.30
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Madapatam ..	95.3	79.7	74	..	3.50	—4.43
Bellary ..	100.3	81.2	53	..	4.90	+0.81
Cuddapah ..	104.7	81.0	59	..	3.77	—2.75
Madras ..	94.0	79.7	73	..	9.75	—12.00
Bangalore ..	86 .	68.9	88	0 12	8.94	+1.91
Coimbore ..	94.1	74.6	82	..	11 52	—6.97
Trichanopoly ..	90.6	72.1	75	0.92	14.08	—17.61
Negapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

25 Waudby Road, BOMBAY.

ADVERTISER'S DISTRIBUTING SYNDICATE.

Sells anything You cannot Sell.

PORTABLE AEROTHRUST CENTRIFUGAL PUMPING SETS AND MOTOR OIL ENGINES.

Out Board Motors, Spraying and Lime-Washing Machines, etc.
Sole Agents: S. NAVALKAR & SONS, Agricultural Merchants and Importers, 316, Princess St., Bombay, 2.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.

We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion. High pressure steriliser. Incubators, gas and electric, beakers, test tubes, Ampoules, and glasswares for laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.

Please apply for further particulars.
S. N. GUNDI, Bombay, No. 4.
Telephone: No. 2411.
Telegrams: "GUNDISAN."

A SURE HOME REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

It is a fact well known to Physicians that about 90 per cent of the cases of indigestion, stomach trouble, dyspepsia, flatulence, etc., are due, directly or indirectly, to the presence of harmful acid in the stomach. From this it is evident that correction and prevention of the trouble depends almost entirely on neutralising the acid. The most sensible way of doing this is take a little Bisurated Magnesia with a sip of water directly after eating and whenever pain is felt. Try it! All trace of harmful acid disappears instantly; consequently pain is impossible. But be sure it is Bisurated Magnesia, every genuine package of which bears the makers' name BISMAG LIMITED—a guarantee that you have the kind that does you good.

ASSAYERS AND ANALYSTS.

CONSULTING MINING ENGINEERS. METALLURGISTS. ASSAYERS AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS, ETC.
MINES and PROPERTIES Examined, Advice on Development Equipment and Operation, etc.
RESEARCH Industrial technical service
ASSAYS made of all Minerals, Metals, Bullion etc.
HALL-MARKING of Indian Gold and Silver ware a Speciality.
(The Exchange Banks Association of Bombay accept our Marks and Certificates on all Gold and Silver Bullion assayed by us).
A fully equiped and Staffed Laboratory has been installed at the above address where Analysis of all substances can be undertaken.

HUGHES & DAVIES
Stock-Exchange Bdgs.,
139, Medows Street, BOMBAY.
C12780

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
THE
Royal Yakuti

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man, a man. This voluable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strength on the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumes admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 20 pills. Rupees ten only Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJK' (Jhwar). (India).

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Adjourned Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, 2, Dean Lane, 6 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

Bai Pirojbai widow of late Mr. Nusserwanji Byramji Forbes, and daughter of late Mr. Byramji. Pestonji Patel of (Igatpuri) Mother of Messrs. Maneckshaw, Byramji, Dorobji, Sorabji and Khodabux, died yesterday morning. Funeral to-day morning 8 Oclock at her residence, Gool Mansion, Wadia Street, Tardeo.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMMITTEE.

The adjourned ordinary meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 P.M. (S.T.) at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

NOTICE TO WORKERS AND VOLUNTEERS.

All sympathetic Workers and Volunteers of Girgaon Ward are requested to be present in the evening at 7-30 p.m. on the 17th instant as well as in the morning at 7-30 a.m. on 18th instant for selling, Khaddar, enaisting Congress Members and collecting Tilak Swaraj Fund.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MANDVI.

A public meeting will be held, under the auspices of the Hindu Commercial Club at 6 P. M. (S.T.) to-morrow, (Thursday) in the hall of the Club, Majid Bunder Road, Mandvi.

Swami Shri Bhaskaranandji will deliver a public Lecture on:
"Mahatma Gandhi and Our Duty."

CORRECTION.

The name of Shroff Chandramukh Bhagawandas (No. 299) was inadvertently from the list of successful candidates at the omitted last Intermediate M. B. B. S. Examination, published in our issue of the 13th inst.

GANDHI DAY.

Under the auspicies of the Fort District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held at Kanu Khetsi's Wadi at Mint Road, Fort, on the 18th Instant at 5 P.M. (S.T.) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside. Messrs. Vallabhai Patel, Burjorji F. Bharucha, Mansukhlal Rawjibhai Mehta, Manilal Kothari and others will address the meeting.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI MANDALI.

The Managing Committee of the Mandali for 1922-23 consists of Messrs. P. J. Sabnis, Chairman M. V. Nabar, Vice-Chairman S. V. Shirgaokar and N. B. Rangnekar, Secretaries. R. V. Rege and Dr. A. R. Rangenekar, Treasurers; Mr. R. S. Padbidri, Mr. P. A. Dhond, Dr. V. P. Kamat, Messrs K. T. Mantri, V. P. Varde, and N. V. Nabar, ordinary members.

Applicants for the scholarships of the Mandali for the year 1922-23 are requested to forward their applications to the Secretary on the printed forms of the Mandali before 31st May 1922. Forms can be had from the Secretary, S. V. S. Mandali, Girgaon, Bombay.

ANNIVERSARY OF PARSI FIRE TEMPLE.

The 214th Anniversary of one of the oldest Fire Temples of the Parsis, called Banajis' 'Fire' Temple in the Fort was performed yesterday, when Jashan ceremonies were gone through and Mr. S. H. Jhalvala, who delivered a Sermon suited to the occasion, explained the theory of Symbolism in prayer and considered Fire as the best symbol for concertration and awakening of different holy powers of the mind and the soul. The world was becoming irreligious and the poor and the week were daily being exploited. It was the duty of a Zoroastrain to lend a helping hand to them, inspired by the lofty fire of Zoroastrian faith.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

This week's Programme at the Empire Theatre includes an excellent film of the Grand National 1922 taken by Pathe. It is undoubtedly one of the finest pictures ever filmed of this great classic event. Over 100 Cameramen were employed in filming this race and there are some unique pictures taken for the first time in history by the ultra apid camera. Showing clearly how some of the horses took the jump and others fell. A field of 43 started and only 5 finished with Music Hall, the winner.

THEFT IN BAKEHOUSE LANE.

Mr. Furges of Messrs. H. S. Smith and Co. has reported to the police the theft of Rs 5000 from the firm's premises in Bakehouse Lane, Fort, sometime between 2 p.m. on the 13th instant and 2 p.m. on the 15th instant.

MANDVI EXHIBITION.

OPENING CEREMONY BY MR. PATEL.

Under the auspices of the Cutchi Lohana Volunteer Corps the Mandvi Khadi and Swadeshi Goods Exhibition will be held from Saturday, the 20th May 1922 to 28th May 1922, at Musjid Bunder Road, in the Khadi Pandal of Mr. Raghvaji Purshotam. Mr. Vithalbhoy J. Patel has consented to perform the opening ceremony on Saturday at 9 a.m.

Those who desire to open their stalls are requested to apply to the Secretary c/o. Vadgadi Mandvi, Bombay.

Revd. W. Meston has accepted the invitation of His Excellency the chancellor of the Madras University to give an address at the convocation of the University to be held in August next. (A.P.)

The "Daily Gazette" understands that the late Sir Walter Raleigh was engaged in writing an official history of the royal air force. He lately visited the East and flew by aeroplane via Cairo to Bagdad in the course of carrying out his task.

BANDRA DEFAMATION CASE.

"AN UNSETTLED POINT OF LAW."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Judgment has been delivered by Mr. H. J. Antia, Honorary Magistrate, First Class, Bandra, in the case in which Mr. Shavaksha Pallonji Balliwalla had charged Mr. Hormusji N. Chowksi with the offence of defamation under Section 800 I. P. C.

The offence was alleged to have been committed by the accused in connection with a written statement filed by him, (the accused) in the course of his examination under Section 342 C. P. Code on 19th December 1921, in a case of defamation against him in the Court imputation in regard to which the present prosecution has been launched was alleged to have been contained in the following passage of the written statement of the accused before the then Magistrate who heard the last case, viz.

"The present prosecution has been lodged against me at the instigation of witness Shavaksha Balliwalla and some evil designing persons with a view to blackmail my wife and me into paying large sums of money which these persons believed we would pay to save the family name of the deceased".

The accused admitted having made the statement and urged that the imputations conveyed therein were believed by him to be true and were made in good faith.

In the complaint filed in the present case by Mr. Balliwalla on the 27th February 1922, it was further alleged that "the accused caused the said written statement to be published in the "Jame-Jamshed" of the 23rd December 1921, as part of the report of the case, that the said publication was made with the intention of defaming the complainant (Balliwalla) and was not made bona fide."

In the course of his judgment the learned Magistrate observed: "I have been asked by the Counsel (Mr. Vicaji) for the accused to hold that an accused person in the course of his examination by a Magistrate is absolutely privileged to make any statement defamatoy or otherwise and can claim immunity from liability under the criminal law of the land—the I. P. Code. I am referred to various rulings of the High Courts both by Mr. Vicaji for the accused and Mr. Valles for the complainant. I have devoted some time in carefully considering them to see whether the Hon'ble Judges of the different High Courts are unanimous. Mr. Vicaji for the accused lays much stress on the rulings of the Madras High Court, especially those embodied in I. L. R. 36 Madras 216 and I. L. R. 37 Madras 110. It would be tiring, however, to comment upon the different rulings applicable and inapplicable to the present case and I would therefore rest content by quoting from the Law of Crimes by Ratanlal and Dhirajlal, 9th Edition, at page 1082:—

"In India the law regarding defamatory statements made in the course of judicial proceedings by Judges, Counsels or pleaders, witnesses and parties is in an unsettled condition The High Court of Madras has adopted the English rule of absolute immunity in all cases The Bombay High Court has not followed the English rule in cases of Criminal prosecutions on the ground that the English law could not be resorted to where it went beyond the terms of Sec. 499. The Allahabad High Court has gone a step further and held that cases of defamation under the Code as well as civil suits for damages must be decided in accordance with the provisions embodied in the Penal Code and the Indian Evidence Act. The Calcutta High Court has recently held that the liability of a person prosecuted for defamation must be determined by the application of the provisions of the Penal Code and not otherwise."

"These remarks appear to me terse and put in a nutshell as it were, the trend of opinion of the various Hon'ble Judges of the various High Courts in India. My doubts are removed and I have therefore accepted, with all respect to the dissenting judges, the opinions of the Bombay High Court that the English rule of absolute immunity need not be followed where it went beyond the terms of Sec. 499. Having arrived at this definite opinion myself I hold that in this case the onus lies on the accused to bring his case within one or other of the exceptions to Sec. 499 in order to escape the clutches of law in which he finds himself."

"FRIVOLOUS AND VEXATIOUS."

His worship than after discussing at great length the question whether the accused had sufficient justification in using towards the complainant the expressions that the previous prosecution of the present accused by one Lily Paul for an alleged offence of defamation was lodged against him at the instigation of the present complainant Mr. Shavaksha Pallonji Balliwalla (a witness in that case) with a view to blackmail his (accused's) wife and himself into paying large sums of money, etc., held that he had completely succeeded in bringing his case under exceptions 8 and 9 to Sec. 499 and had proved good faith, and was therefore entitled to an honourable acquittal; while as regards the complainant's conduct in launching the prosecution the learned magistrate passed the severest strictures. He considered that the prosecution was frivolous and vexatious and that it was a fit case for awarding compensation and therefore directed the complainant to pay to the accused Rs. 50 as compensation to the accused which was paid on the spot.

Mr. Vicaji said his client desired that the amount should be given to any charity, his worship considered a deserving one. The amount was then utilised at the suggestion of the magistrate for helping two Parsi orphan girls who were in great distress.

POLICE COURT CASES.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Dr. Meherjibhai Bomanji Cooper of Messrs. Cooper and Cooper an export and import firm, charged A. K. Adalja, carrying on business in the name and style of the Asian Stores Supplying Agency with criminal appropriation, cheating and breach of trust.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, Bar-at-Law, and Mr. V. F. Vicaji, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Unwala, Pherozshaw and Papa appeared for the complainant while the accused was defended by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Bar-at-Law instructed by Mr. Balubhai T. Desai.

The complainant alleged, that on the 10th of October last the accused indented through the complainant's firm six hundred cases of yarn of different qualities on terms interalia, of delivery of shipping documents, against payment. Half of the goods arrived in Bombay in December last care of the National Bank of India and about the 25th of December the invoices in respect of the shipment with an intimation of the arrival of the same were sent to the accused. Later on the complainant learnt that the accused desired the complainant's firm to clear the goods and warehouse the same for the bank until the accused could pay for and take delivery of the same. The complainant therefore, it is alleged signed trust receipts in favour of the bank and the bank handed over to Meherjina, complainant's Manager, all shipping documents for the purpose of clearing the goods from the customs. The complainant's case against the accused was that he (accused) with the fullest knowledge of the circumstances, prevailed upon Meherjina to entrust the documents to himself by dishonestly representing to him that he would get the same cleared and warehoused in the Port Trust godowns in the name of the bank and thus cheated him into entrusting him with the documents and the accused instead of acting as he had represented, had cleared the goods, which were of the value of Rs. 2,18,000 and dishonestly misappropriated the same to his own use without paying for the same as he was bound to do in the terms of the indent.

Further hearing was adjourned.

CORONER'S COURT.

DROWNING OF AN UNKNOWN HINDU

At the Coroner's Court on Tuesday morning Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of an unknown Hindu male, whose body was seen at about 3 p.m. on the 15th instant floating in the sea at Worli by one Keshao Gowdia. The deceased was immediately removed to the morgue by the police. Enquiries were made but no information was obtained regarding his identification. There were no marks of violence on the body of the deceased. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by drowning in the sea but there was no evidence to show how he was drowned.

DEATH FROM ACCIDENTAL FALL.

At the Coroner's Court on Tuesday morning Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of one Kaloo Chungoo who died of injuries sustained by his having accidentally fallen on the B. B. and C. I. Railway line near the Grant Road Station.

Matavayal Rajaram, an Overseer, the Improvement Trust Chawl, Grant Road said that the deceased was unemployed. He lived at Grant Road. He and the deceased were near the Grant Road Station Cabin and were crossing the railway lines. The deceased could not cross the line and on turning round, witness found that his (deceased's) foot was entangled in the signal wire and he fell down. He went up to him and found his forehead injured. He was conscious and said that he had had a fall He was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

Medical evidence showed that the deceased had three wounds on the head and on both the knees. He developed pneumonia later on.

After the evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict that the death of Kaloo was caused by injuries sustained by h's having accidentally fallen on the B. B. and C. I. Railway line.

CHEAP KHADDAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The poor people of Bombay, especially of the "G" Ward, will be much obliged to you for your leading article on the 11th instant. I am one of the persons who is working in company with the correspondent referred to by you in your article and I can assure you that the Khadi propaganda is not at all carried on in the "G" Ward on the propaganda basis. I readily admit that the "G" Ward Dist. Congress Committee is not exploiting the people of that Ward through Khadi sales. Yet, those who are dealing with this item of the Congress programme in that Congress Committee are so blind that they cannot distinguish between business and propaganda. This is the reason why the "G" Ward Congress Committee is at present selling Khadi at a rate which is about one anna in the rupee more than the Khadi Bhandar rate.

The Khadi Bhandar, which is at present managed by a Nationalist, has had a subsidy of a lakh of rupees from the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to stock and sell Khadi according to certain stipulations. Yet, with all that, the price of Khadi as sold at this Khadi emporium is so high that I begin to wonder what are the terms under which this subsidy has been paid to it. It is time for the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to wake up and look into the terms of this subsidy contract.

The Khadi movement is of recent growth and as such it has yet to be popularised. Immediate vigorous propaganda is quite essential for this and unless the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at once puts an end to their business outlook in this matter and begins to gather cheap stocks from the sister Congress organisations in the upcountry and sells them even at a loss, for say six months, I doubt the capacity of the poor of Bombay to adopt Khadi enthusiastically for their daily wear.

I also wonder what the Bombay National Volunteers are now doing. This Volunteer Corps is not yet properly organised and I think there is nobody to take interest in this institution after the incarceration of Mr. Shankerlal Banker. If there is a proper person at the head of this institution, all these Volunteers may be made to pay daily house-to-house visits for selling Khadi. There are at present so many marriages taking place, and these volunteers may also take some pieces of Khadi and go to these wedding houses to sell the same.—Yours, etc.

S. J. T.

Dadar.

GUJARAT VIDYAPITH.

The following is the list of students declared successful at the Vanita Examination in Optional Course held in March last at the Ahmedabad centre:—

MATHEMATICS.

K. R. Trivedi, A. J. Doshi, C. P. Doshi, C. K Patel.

HISTORY.

P. S. Nandeni, M. B. Mehta.

SANSKRIT.

H. M. Kunvarani, T. M. Shukla.

ENGLISH.

C. M. Thaker, S. M. Domadia. J. H. Shah, L. V. Shah, H. L. Shah.

ECONOMICS.

M. I. Amin, G. B. Gajjar, R. K. Trivedi, K. D. Dave, K. L. Dave, H. M. Desai, V. D. Dholakia, I. F. Patel, J. M. Patel, P. K. Patel, S. J. Bhatt, I. D. Bhatt, K. C. Shah, G. V. Shah, M. T. Shah, S. G. Shah, H. U. Vyas.

MILL-WORKERS ON STRIKE

Yesterday morning about five hundred workmen of the Weaving Department of the Crescent Mill situated at Fergusson Road struck work. It appears that the strikers want an increase in their wages. They collected at the gates of the mill in the morning and remained there till 2 o'clock.

About four hundred and fifty workmen of the weaving Department of the Parel Mill situated at DeLisle Road also laid down their tools. They want an increase in their wages.

About 1 p.m. yesterday afternoon about four hundred weavers of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Mill, at Parel sympathised with the workers of the above mentioned two mills and struck work. They also want an increase in their wages.

KAPOLE CASTE ORGANISATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have been approached by several Kapple youngsters for what they are pleased to call the benefit of my advice based on my adventures with and experiences of the Bhatia Caste Organisation, and I shall be obliged if you will allow me the hospitality of your columns to address the Kapole Community.

Thanks to the band of Bhatia Youngsters, my caste organisation is no longer able to cast its shadow of tyranny over the lives of Bhatias, and their social life is now free of all communial restraint, except such as the social conscience of the community imposes on their conduct. This was brought about by various means, the most important and effective of which was defying the caste and thus bearding the lion in his very den. Some years back my caste under the leadership of reactionaries had started and reduced to business (and how can Bhatias and business be disassociated) the programme of excommunication, even as our present benevolent Government has reduced repression to a fine art. The only course found effective was to puncture the caste and thus stop its mad career, and the youngsters took to a campaign of honouring such resolutions of excommunication by breaking them. The Bhatia Caste had one weight and one measure, no matter what the social crime, and the punishment was excommunication. The Bhatia youngsters carried out the resolutions in such solemn form as to reduce the Bhatia Shetias and the caste organisation to ridicule and to-day I should be glad to meet the old specimen of a Bhatia Shetia if one exists and can be found to-day. This is the only way to negotiate with Hindu or other castes. This reminds me of what Robert Louis Stevenson said of the animal with long ears and who need not be named. The only way to deal with him is either to give him carrots or kicks. Where the first method of persuasion fails, the second one—of pressure or "direct action," if you please, succeeds. The Kapole youngsters, if they like, may try the first method (and it may take many forms such as protests, taking the caste to law, etc., etc.) but they will find the course lengthy, costly and not resultgiving. The other is short, quick and touches the spot and is effective. It may kill caste organisation but will enliven the community. If Kapole youngsters are tired of playing at social emancipation by way of fruitless and empty conference and caste meetings at Mahadav Baug, and if they have the right enthusiasm and guts they may try their hands at it. The case of Bai Gomtibai who is sought to be excommunicated furnishes a case in point. What is Bai Gomtibai's crime! She refused to use the well-known title of Mr. Brucut's book to be married to "damaged goods," to whom she was betrothed. Before doing so, she applied to the caste for a revocation order but inspite of weary waiting, the matter did not come on for decision and her father died leaving her without roof or shelter. It must be mentioned in passing that she also refused to marry old fogies, but eligibles because rich, and ultimately she married a young gentleman of her choice. Is that crime enough to be socially murdered, as excommunication in *"Ghanbhakkoo"* Kapole community would come to that and nothing short of that? Are the young Kapoles, to acquiese in such punishment? If they feel for Bai Gomtibai, and social injustice, the duty of young Kapoles to defy the caste organisation is clear.

According to a Gujarati proverb,—Banias are known to be "children of wise mothers", and if the caste organisation misbehaves, does injustice to Bai Gomtibai and "excommunicates her, her husband and her children's children" (that is the usual Hindu formula) I trust the wise mothers of the community under the leadership of Lady Jugmohandas will come to her rescue and assert their wise and female voice and incidentally save the reputation of the community for sanity. The case of Bai Gomtibai, though personal, will be the index finger of the social conscience of the Kapole community in the year 1922, A. D.—Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Apollo Street, May 16.

STATE GARDEN PARTY AT SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 16.

The State Garden Party given by the Viceroy and Lady Reading at Viceregal Lodge this afternoon, was a great success, the weather being perfectly clear. The Viceroy's band provided an excellent musical programme and between 800 and 900 guests enjoyed a delightful afternoon. A large number of Indian ladies and gentlemen were among those present, and the Maharaja of Patiala was a conspicuous figure at the function. The arrangements made by the staff were very good and His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and all the high officials in Simla, attended the party.

TWO 1000 RUPEE NOTES.

FORGED BY BOLSHEVIKS?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 16.

The Madras police investigating department has seized two currency notes of Rs. 1,000 each which they suspect to have been forged by Bolsheviks and sent for circulation in India through the agency of Kabulis, who have of late been in Madras selling cutlery and other articles of hardware. The Police Inspector, Mr. Baday Jan, put up before the second Presidency Magistrate one Abdullah Khan, who professed to be the subject of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan, for being in possession of and for having circulated the forged currency notes.

His Worship admitted the complaint,

KHADAR PROPAGANDA.

SCHEME OF KHADI VILLAGES

Messrs. V. Srinama Sastri and N. Ramalingam of the Weaving Department of the Andhra Jateeya Kalashala (Technical Institute) have issued a scheme of Khadi villages to be established in Andhra in furtherance of the Khaddar propoganda of the Congress. Messrs. Sastri and Ramalingam write in the course of their letter:—

The production of Khadder depends on three factors. Cotton, Yarn and Hand-loom.

COTTON.

Last year cotton was sold at Rs. 96 per candy. Now it sells at Rs, 236 per candy. Therefore, the spinners are badly suffering on account of the rise in the price of cotton. Natuarely the price of the yarn has become doubled. As long as we depend upon the market, we cannot escape from the difficulties nor can we increase the production of Khadder. Therefore we made an experiment last year. The Bandar Congress Committee distributed last year Combodia cotton seeds to the ryots of Divi Taluq. They have now cotton enough for their families. Therefore, they will not be touched by the fluctuations in the price of Cotton.

YARN.

The manufacture of yarn can be learnt within a fort-night. There is a Charka in almost every Andhra home. Our people are spinning yarn up to sixty count. But of what use is it? Where are the looms for the production of cloth? For instance in a town like Machilipatnam yarn worth Rs. 10,000 can be got ready in about 15 days. But there are few looms to weave the yarn into cloth. The progress made by the Congress in the direction of production of yarn can be called a success. Now, therefore, we have to direct our attention towards the creation of hand-looms. In our town there are about 2,500 hand-looms. These looms weave only mill yarn. In spite of herculean egorts we have been unable to convert them into weaving home spun yarn. The reasons for our failure are firstly that the weaving of home-spun yarn is naturally difficult and secondly it does not pay the weaver half as much as the foreign yarn. For the above reasons we recruited one hundred Parisah weavers from the famine stricken district from a distance of 200 miles to make cloth from home-spun yarn. So we are now able to produce two hundred yards of Khaddar per diem. We are gad to bring to your notice that every loom supports 15 souls (weavers, carders and spinners) and thereby 1,500 people are happily living by the advent of 100 Khadi weaving looms. The cloth manufactured from these 100 looms is just sufficient to clothe 100 families.

The transplantation of these 100 Panchama families from their native homes has dislocated their domestic life, disturbed their economic conditions and as a result they run back to their homes even though we pay higher wages than they used to get in their parts. It may not be out of place to mention here that out of the 100 looms working, eighty were already managed by trained persons. So, our efforts have resulted in training 20 people for production of Khadder cloth, i.e., 25 per cent increase in haud-looms. But this is only slow progress and not at all satisfactory. Therefore, we think we should aim to increase the production of Khadder to 500 per cent in order that we may clothe the Nation in genuine Khadder.

There are many favourable weaving areas in Andhra Desh for the manufacture of Khaddar. A brief sketch of one of these places will make clear our object.

A MODEL TALUQ.

Kambham Taluq (*Kurnool District*) contains about 150 villages. The M.S.M. metreguage line runs through this taluq "The river Gundlakamma runs across this Taluq in a serpentine way. There are no crops grown, the soil being arid. Tanks and wells are the only means of supplying water to the locality. The people are very poor. Nevertheless modern civilisation has no fascination for them. The Khadder industry has not perished for the following reasons. Almost all of the people are Panchama weavers, who can weave yarn from 10 to 12 counts. With a little effort we may be able to make them to weave up to 40 count.

The lack of work and consequently the famine are the most important reasons for their abandonment of their natural vocation. They are being hired to distant places like Coimbatur and Dharwar as coolies on very low wages. In this way about 3,000 people have left their homesteads, while the remaining 2,000 are employed in breaking stones and undergoing untold hardships, in the famine-stricken areas. That Taluq is a self-supporting cotton gdowing area. If the Conbress gives sufficient funds, we can establish 5,000 looms for those 5,000 people, who have no work except the odd cooly work. Nobody goes to foreign places when he has plenty of work at home.

DUTY OF THE CONGRESS.

To us it appears that the Congress should kindly consider and help us in establishing Khadder villages along the river Gundlakamma (25 miles in length) having 50 villages, each village containing 100 looms. In the beginning in order to build a new Khadder village the Congress should have Rs 25,000 on hand. Two villages with 100 looms in each should be built. This will cost Rs. 10,000. In order to put it in working order we must have Rs. 1,000. As soon as it comes into working order it can be sold to private merchants. After selling one we shall be able to proceed with the other and thus within one year we may build 50 villages having in all 5,000 looms. As these looms will be in the hands of various merchants the price of the cloth will be subjected to the conditions of the market. The whole colony of 50 villages will be under the supervision of the Congress. And as such there can be no adulteration of foreign yarn whatsoever. After a decade it becomes, by previous understanding, easy for the weaver to be the holder, of the loom, the hut and the land in which he is working. This will be an encouragement to the weaver to join at once

FRONTIER COMMISSION.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER AGAINST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHWAR, May. 15.

The maintenance of *status quo* with internal reforms was strongly urged by Sir John Maffey, the Chief Commissioner of the Frontier Province in the course of a lengthy evidence last evening before the Bray Committee now examining the future administration of the Frontier. Sir John Maffey was examined in camera but press representative was allowed in. Sir John opposed separation of the five settled district from the border tracts not only on administrative but also on ethnological grounds and strongly objected to their ramalgamation with the Punjab as this change could not effect economy. He defended the administration of the Province against several non-official criticisms recently ovelled against it and maintained that it had done comparatively well during the last few years. He admitted the necessity for some internal reforms and personally favoured the establishment of a legislative Council consisting of about thirty members chosen on restrictive basis and given considerable powers. These steps he opined would completely silence the ill-informed agitation for the ramalgamation started after a debate in the Legislative Assembly. As regards the judiciary he was against its transfer to the Punjab, because litigants got quick and cheap justice locally. He would have no objection to considerable modifications in the Frontier Crimes Regulation if the proposed legislature would take up the matter and the Goverument of India agreed to those changes. Sir John desired slow introduction of elected element in the local bodies with due regard to communal sentiment and was not keen on enpoying special powers over the enrolment of pleaders. Further examination of the Chief Commissioner has been adjourned.

DISTRESS IN MALABAR.

CONTRADICTION OF OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, May 16.

The Secretary, Malabar Reconstruction Committee, contradicts recent official statement that there is no distress in Malabar, and states that during his tour for further investigation he found hundreds of families absolutely starving and that relief on a large scale is urgently needed. In his opinion a part of the population will perish if immediate relief is not provided. The Reconstruction Committee is prepared to give facts and figures to completely disprove the official statement.

"Madras Mail's" Pudukottah correspondent says that reliable information has been received that the Raja is soon returning to his State. (A. P.)

Information has been received in Calicut of the murder of one Mr. Nair, of Menkatta Palliparam Amshom, by a Moplah on the 14th instant. (A. P.)

There is no fear that he will run away. The whole Panchama community in that Taluq can be elevated in this manner and shall form a strength to the movement. Thus the question of the depressed classes can be solved.

SOME ESTIMATES.

Below we are giving a summary account of the production of 10,000 yards in a day on 5,000 looms which will enable 75,000 people to live happily:—

ESTABLISHMENT.

	Rs.	a.	p.
4 Elderly propogandists on Rs. 50 each	200	0	0
4 Assistants, each Rs. 30	120	0	0
8 Peons, each Rs. 20	160	0	0
4 Carpenters each Rs. 30 ...	120	0	0
Miscellaneous expenses	150	0	0
This will be the expenditure for one month. ... ... Total	750	0	0

For an year it will come to Rs. 9,000. Out of 25,000 Rupees, we can begin the work with Rs. 16,000. The establishment charges and staff salaries will be naturally met by the respective merchants through commission and other arrangements.

This work should be initiated by the Congress as it gives besides other things a guarantee to the merchant and also to the consumer about the purity of Khadder.

The following are the figures to float a company with a capital of Rs. 5,00,000 on the river Gundlakamma. 50 villages can be built on either banks of the river with a distance of half a mile between the villages. People living within 10 miles of this place can be made to come over here and weave Khadder.

	Rs.	a.	p.
10 acres of land enough for 25 looms Rs. 25 an acre.	250	0	0
100 loom sheds with dwelling cottages	5000	0	0
Miscellaneous expenses	250	0	0
Expenses for one village with 100 looms. Total	5500	0	0
On 50 villages	2,75,000	0	0
On yarn and on working capital	2,25,000		
Grand total Rs.	500,000		

Every loom yields 60 yards at the least. On 100 looms 6,000 yards of cloth can be had per day without any difficulty. Putting six pies as net profit per yard, excluding all the other expenses, on 100 looms Rs 187-8-0 can be got in a month as and in a year nearly Rs. 3,000 and for 50 villages more than a lakh of Rupees. Thus 20 per cent profits can be easily realised. If you calculate at the rate of three pies a yard a profit of 10 per cent. can be easily secured.

POWER OF NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHAT AN EMINENT PUBLICIST SAYS:

Mr. P. J. Ashfield, President of the Rhyl Advertising Association in the Annual Meeting of the Association remarked :—

"This form of advertising (Newspaper) had been found to be the most profitable" ..... "The Association had always found that Newspaper Advertising was the most profitable and it was the continuous Advertisement that paid." He urged the residents of the town to use the newspapers more and more for advertisement purposes.

TRY

The Bombay Chronicle

HAS A WORLD-WIDE CIRCULATION

AND REPAYS

THE ADVERTISERS BEST.

IN PRESS!

TO BE OUT SHORTLY!!

THE BOOK OF THE HOUR

THE HISTORIC TRIAL OF

MAHATMA GANDHI.

With a Foreword by BABU BHAGWAN DASS

CONTENTS.

(1) Complete Proceedings of the Trial.
(2) Messages of Mahatma Gandhi from jail.
(3) Indian and Foreign Press Comments.
(4) Opinion of Eminent men of India and Abroad.
(5) Resolutions from various Public bodies in India and Abroad.
(6) Mahatma's treatment in Jail.
(7) Appreciations. etc., etc., etc.

Pages about 300 Size 8 Vo with a Frontispiece of Mahatma Gandhi in Jail.

PRICE RS. 2 (two).

V. P. P. CHARGES EXTRA.

Those who will send the price in advance before 1st June, 1922, will get their book free of postage. Special terms to Booksellers.

NATIONAL BOOK DEPOT.

FYZABAD.

STEEL BEAMS.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GODREJ SAFES.

¶ 7 large Safes supplied to Messrs Ewart Latham and Co. after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.

¶ 272 Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta in the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, in the July 1912

¶ 210 Burglar Resisting Safes recently supplied to Government to replace other Makers safe that had been burgled.

Makers to H. M.'s Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks.

GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO.

Near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

Important News To Doctors.

ONCE AGAIN

Nastin B 0 Nastin B 1, Nastin B 2, Nastin B, (Ketyn).

(*Treatment for Leprosy*).

and other world renowned specialities of KALLE & Co., Germany, are available. Write for literature on these and other various Chemical-Medicinal preparations of E. TOSSE & Co., Germany and ANEDEMIN CHEMICAL Co., America, Anedemin Tablets (a medicinal Trocar for Dropsies) to their :—

SOLE AGENTS,

In INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON

MESSRS. B. G. JACK & CO.

76, Medows Street,

Post Fort, BOMBAY. No. 1

N. B.—Always in stock. Hypo. Syringes of all capacities German make, Steel, 14 ct Gold and Plantinum Needles, Rubber Tubing, etc., to. Trial order solicited.

TO BE LET.

Near Grant Road and Tardeo Tram and Train, SPECIOUS AIRY BUNGALOW with large Compound, suitable for Cinema, Factory, School, Hotel or Press, etc.

Apply Box No. 8056, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

C13038

FOR SALE

A CARD of the Bombay Old Share Market is to be sold immediately to the highest bidder, if reasonable. Write soon to KRISHNAPRASAD RATILAL, Maneckji Vadi, BHAVNAGAR.

G 13043

DIXON'S ENGINEERING WORK.

(H. I. DIXON & CO., LTD.)

Mazagon Road, BOMBAY.

Established 1886. On Government List.

CONSTRUCTION AND GENERAL ENGINEERS.

Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths. Plumbers.

SHIP REPAIRES.

STORE SUPPLIERS.

Special attention given to enquiries from Bombay and the Mofussil for every description of Stores, Plant Machinery, Hardware, etc.

JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO., Secretaries and Treasurers, 17-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Words Tel. 2154

Office Tel. 786.
Telegrams: "NOXID."

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL 1912.

MOHANLAL & Co.

JEWELLERS,

Telephone : No. 1796

17-201 Sk. Memmon Street, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, May 17, 1922.

SWARAJ AND THE EUROPEANS.

A circular of the European Association and a "confidential" letter issued by the same association have been sent to us with a request that we should publish them for public information; but we cannot see that any useful purpose would be served by our so doing. In view of the deliberations of the Committee upon Racial Distinctions, the European Association wishes to defend the "rights" of Europeans in much the same way as they were defended at the period of the Ilbert Bill. Our readers could have guessed as much without our telling them; and the fact that the documents above referred to have been sent to us is evidence that there are Europeans who do not admire the attitude of the Association. It is difficult for us to comprehend how anyone in this twentieth century can object to the principle of "equal rights for everyone before the law" in India or anywhere else; and more particularly in India where the special "rights"—Indians would call them "privileges"—of the Europeans, held with arrogance, have become a standing cause of disaffection to the British rule. It is as easy to be amiable as unamiable, and graceful abdication has its solid worth in politics, for it brings popularity, which is in reality a more valuable asset than any privilege maintained against the will of the majority.

All India's problems, which appear so difficult, could be solved with ease if the British in India would be less *intransigeant*, and would give reasonable attention to the Indian point of view. It seems to us desirable that the problems of India should be settled if possible, in India. That section of the British in India which is represented by the European Association is in our opinion the chief obstacle to such a settlement. It evidently fails to see that by a Die-Hard attitude, preventing such a settlement, it is helping to prolong a deadlock which, everyone must agree, is uncomfortable and unhappy, and is tending to produce a state of things which will most probably end some day in a settlement of India's problems outside India, wherein the "rights" of "Europeans" in India will be nowhere and their unpopularity extreme. No; we cannot see either patriotism or sanity in the cult of racial distinction by the Europeans at this juncture. The racial difference exists, and due allowance should, of course, be made for difference of custom and of temperament. But it ought not to be idolised in the perpetuation of a system which the vast majority of the people of India now consider horribly unjust. In this connection the words of John Bright on the Ilbert Criminal Jurisdiction Bill are memorable:

> Now I must say that whatever consideration and sympathy one can have with gentlemen who have been many years in India, I think the clamour raised on this matter is very discreditable—discreditable, I think, to their intelligence, and discreditable to their sympathies. Its origin is to be found in the strong feeling of resistance prevailing among the Covenanted Civil Service. . . . For what they say is, in effect, that although this bill will more affect the non-official Englishmen, and in particular, the poorer members of that class—I always observe they express great sympathy for the poorer classes—the opposition today is not less strong on the part of the great body of Anglo-Indian officials past and present . . . . On the basis of this jealousy (for the appointment of Indians to responsible offices) men in India, the 750 here and a great many more in India, presume to tell us that to follow out the principles laid down in the Act of 1833, and in the great proclamation of 1858, is to degrade Englishmen and convulse India. For my part, I am not able to come to that opinion. I have known a great deal in this country of what is called setting class against class. I know no great measure that has been discussed in this country that has been discussed in this country by persons in favour of even the most judicious reform who have not been charged with setting class against class. That is what is said now: that you will have a perpetual animosity between the English race in India and the great subject races—the natives of India. My opinion is that every measure of justice and generosity to the natives of India on the part of the Government now controlling their fate, tends very much more to break down the barriers of discontent and animosity, and must tend to the tranquility and peace of that empire. . . . . Now, when the policy of conquest is condemned as I have condemned it, we are told that Providence, for some great design which we are not able to measure, has permitted this wonderful thing in the history of the globe, that the 200 or 250 millions of people in India should be subject to the control of a Parliament representing 25 millions of people in Great Britain and Ireland. Well, I am not about to deny this at all. I know it has been said on high authority, speaking of the Supreme, that even the wrath of man shall praise Him; and possibly it may be that the results which may follow the conquest of India and its government by this country may in some degree compensate for the crimes and the sufferings which were committed and were endured during the period of that conquest. But I shall say that one thing is perfectly certain—that India was not committed to our control to be held as a field for English ambition and English greed. Our fathers may have erred—in my opinion they did greatly err—but their children may make some compensation to the countless millions now subject to their rule by a policy of generosity and justice, a policy which, in my opinion, India and the world at large have a right to expect and to demand from a Christian people, as we profess to be. I believe Lord Ripon desired to advance this policy, to maintain the principles laid down in the Act of 1833 . . . and in the noble proclamation of the Queen issued to the people of India in the year 1858.

That is plain English, as it seems to us. The English stand for something in the world much higher than the aims of individual Englishmen. If instead of standing out for the special "rights" of Europeans—"75 per cent of whom are pretty rotten", as a high official at Scotland Yard assured us recently—the European Association would try to exercise some discipline over the manners and general behaviour towards Indians of its members, and would try to educate them to adopt a more enlightened general view of the political position, it would be doing, in our opinion, better service to the cause of the British connection with India than it has done hitherto. Above all, we would suggest that Europeans should devote some little study to the question of Swaraj, discussing that question not only with those Indians who may happen to agree with them, but also and especially with those—the vast majority—who hold with zeal an opposite opinion. We believe, and Mahatma Gandhi believes, that the idea of Swaraj, as the non-cooperators see it, would be quite acceptable to the British in India if only the latter would take the trouble to try and understand it.

PATHOS AT GENOA.

A special cable to a contemporary refers to what is described as "a grotesque sideshow" at Genoa. In the sympathetic words of the cable, it "is a motley array of envoys grandiloquently self-styled 'The League of Oppressed Nations of the East', comprising Anatolians, Egyptians, Palestinians, Syrians, Mesopotamians, Persians, Bokharans, Afghans and Indians" The generous report goes on to declare of these envoys that "in intervals of conspiring with and against each other, they flock to one of the largest and most dubious dance resorts in Genoa"—and the message continues in this charitable vein. Strange as it may seem to the drafter of this cable, and perhaps to those readers in India who regard the uneasiness of a deceived and suspicious Orient as grotesque and matter for scornful sneers, we consider the message in question to be a poignantly pathetic one. No honest observer of recent history but will admit that every one of the Oriental nations represented at this "grotesque" convention has cause for uneasiness—cause to fear that the Powers whose spokesmen deride their claims to consideration cherish designs against the Orient less benevolent than acquisitive. Anatolia has suffered at the hands of Greece—Greece encouraged by the Supreme Council of the Allies. Anatolia has good cause to fear now that the Greeks will neither evacuate Smyrna nor be forced by the benevolent Western Powers to do so. Anatolia has therefore good reason to represent herself as a unit in a League of Oppressed Nations. The representation is made in no "grandiloquent" spirit—despite the jibes of a London journalist. One does not glory in being oppressed or wronged—certainly not in having suffered under atrocities such as the Greek occupation of Smyrna entailed.

Egypt, Palestine, Syria and Mesopotamia have likewise good cause to consider themselves as among the Oppressed Nations of the East—however much a superior European journalist may sneer. In Palestine Mr. Winston Churchill designs to place an eighty per cent majority of Muslim inhabitants under the rule of Jews expressly imported into the country. In Syria, the demands of the people that the Allies' keep their war-pledges as to self-determination being accorded to all nations have been met by French armed forces. In Irak a nominee of the British *Colonial* Office—not the Foreign Office, be it noted—has been set up as a puppet ruler without so much as a "by-your-leave" being flung to the people of that country. Indeed, the coup which placed King Feisul on his throne, at the feet of Sir Percy Cox, was achieved at a moment when the people of Irak were preparing to elect a ruler from among themselves. Egypt has "independence", a King and a new Constitution—about all of which not too much information has been vouchsafed the world, and regarding which the Orient is inclined to suspect that these gifts are as valuable as those of the same sort bestowed on Irak. Have not these people the right to consider themselves unfairly used? But no—their representatives constitute "a motley array" at Genoa; their meetings constitute "a grotesque side show"; their envoys frequent a dubious dancing hell. The last-named disability is the only one that is made explicit by the message; but even this shocking revelation of the depravity of these Orientals does not move some of us as the framer of the message clearly designed. These Orientals did not establish the doubtful dance resort at Genoa nor was their culture and civilization responsible for this resort's existence. If the dubious pleasures of this resort make the appeal of originality to minds all unjaded by former experiences of this sort shall we blame the tempted who succumb rather than those who tempt?

But the moral of this message sneering at the pathetic efforts of Orientals to obtain a fair hearing at Genoa will be lost on many thoughtless people. For what the message makes most clear is not the ridiculous grandiloquence of the Oriental envoys, nor yet their immorality. It is the fact that already there is a movement on foot towards joint action on the part of the oppressed. Some days ago Mr. Lloyd George admitted that Russia and Germany had been forced by the Allies' policy and antagonism to join forces. This alliance forced by the Allies on their "enemies" was then accounted a great diplomatic victory for the Russians and the Germans. Similarly, though to-day newspaper reports may sneer at the feeble efforts of Oriental peoples towards concerted action, unless the Allies act honestly as they promised in war-time to act, the alliance of oppressed Oriental people may grow into a confederation which will give scaremongers in the West to shriek awful warnings of a new Oriental Menace. Only a purblind modern diplomat would ignore this possibility. Only a Western statesman would deliberately set out to bring this future menace into being by unjust action. The despised Oriental envoys at Genoa still cling with pathetic optimism to the hope that their representations will receive at least a patient hearing. How pathetic the delusion is we fear time and the future actions of the Allied statesmen will show! In the meantime, it is quite "the thing" for a Western journalist to sneer at the grotesque and motley array of representatives from the Orient who advance ridiculous claims such as that the Allies keep their war pledges.

Notes of the Day

Preliminary Propaganda.

Mr. Chamberlain's statement in Parliament makes it clear what the next move by the pro-Greek section of the British Government is likely to be. We are suddenly told of thousands of Greeks having been killed by the Turks in Asia Minor. We might have imagined that the reference was to the casualties suffered by King Constantine's army in that region; but Mr. Chamberlain is explicit. It is Ottoman Greeks who have been massacred. A Commission, we observe, is to enquire into Greek allegations of Turkish atrocities, and we would urge upon Lord Reading that he should insist on Indian Muslims being represented on the said Commission. We have not the least misgivings as to the findings an honest Commission of Enquiry will arrive at. The Christian minorities about which Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Curzon have suddenly waxed suspiciously anxious, will assure the Commission that they have nothing to fear from the Turks—even as the Allied Commission of Enquiry into Greek Atrocities in Smyrna were so assured. We can only trust that the report of this latest commission of enquiry will not be suppressed as was the report which proved that not only had the Greek army acted most barbarously in Asia Minor, but that the very plea advanced by the Greeks to excuse their invasion of Asia Minor was a lie. This plea alleged that the Christian "minorities" in Asia Minor were in peril. An Allied Commission of Enquiry elicited the fact that the minorities had been in no peril and that the Greeks had deliberately misrepresented facts in order to deceive the Supreme Council. The British High Commissioner at Constantinople and a Dr. Ward are the authorities now relied upon by Mr. Chamberlain. We, in India, should, however, like to know whence these authorities received their information. We cannot but presume that the information arrived from Greek sources—sources already proved to be tainted and utterly unreliable. As for the tale of thousands of dead bodies having been seen—we remember how the Bryce Report narrated a most horrifying tale in which an Italian Consul (who later denied the statement) had seen the Turks massacre ten thousand Armenians in four hours in a harbour by drowning them. Under analysis it was later made most clear that there were not and never had been ten thousand Armenians in the locality and also that it was a physical impossibility for ten thousand people to be shipped into small boats (as the eye-witness' account declared was done) in four hours while there were not enough small boats in Turkish waters to carry ten thousand people out to sea at once. Ultimately it transpired that the whole story was a fabrication—but Lord Bryce had believed it and included it in his report. Presumably the observers of these latest dead bodies of Greeks were Greeks. If so, they must be compelled to give their evidence before a Committee of Enquiry on which Indian Muslims are represented. The entire statement has a suspicious flavour by reason of its concluding clauses concerning the impossibility of allowing the Turks to rule over Christian minorities. Clearly, the mysterious Greek influences behind the British Cabinet have been at work.

The English Press.

If a country's newspapers are a reliable guide to the interests and activities of the people concerned, we fear that England is in a bad way. The mail papers are preoccupied with murder trials, "dope" cases, inquests on suicides and drug fiends, and divorce cases. The visit of Jack Dempsey to Europe was also a Fleet Street sensation in mail week. News from India seems not to have been deemed very worthy of publication, while even the Genoa Conference did not pre-occupy the average Londoner's attention. The evidence of a Chinese Night Club habitue at the inquest on the death of a pretty dancing girl was apparently considered of more news value than the lucubrations of Mr. Lloyd George at Genoa, and the fact that a girl kissed Jack Dempsey on a railway platform was blazoned a great deal more prominently in the Daily Press than the doings of M. Chicherin. The average Indian reader of the English Mail papers who did not know his England at first hand might well be forgiven for imagining that Great Britain was populated by criminals, lunatics, prize-fighters and those who admired all these classes of the population.

A Cheerful Peer.

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu is a cheery soul. He has been anticipating all sorts of delightful possibilities as regards India—ranging from mutinies in the Indian Army to widespread civil disorder. Only an efficient air force, in his lordship's view, can save India from the dissolution he anticipates. He urges that an air force is cheaper than a garrisoning force, and makes a great point of this alleged cheapness. We do not presume to set up as counter experts to Lord Montagu, but we do presume to suggest that India can be saved from all the troubles he anticipates at a cost even less than that of an air force. It would cost Great Britain not a penny to restore contentment to India. All that is needed is to grant India *Swaraj*—and Lord Montagu's aeroplanes and dirigibles will never be needed. But we rather like the cheerful manner in which Lord Montagu contemplates the possibility of need arising to bomb and machine-gun Indians from the air. Somewhat similar in tone were the books which German experts on War and strategy used to write before 1914.

To Teach the Moplahs.

Mr. Knapp's note on the position in Malabar would be more convincing if Congressmen and Khilafat workers had not practically been excluded from the affected area. Mr. Knapp says:—Efforts are being made to find some way of bringing home to the Moplah the fact that the forcible conversions in which he indulges are not recognised by other Mahomedans as consonant with the true principles of Islam. Mr. Knapp goes on to declare that so far the best method of effecting this education of the Moplahs has not been discovered. While sympathising with Mr. Knapp's difficulties we take occasion to remind him that a representative of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema was recently prohibited entry into the disturbed area. Surely no better means of educating the Moplahs as Mr. Knapp desires would be found than in allowing the Jamiat-ul-Ulema to teach them. The Moplahs will hearten sooner to a Moulana's exhortations than to Mr. Knapp's on the subject of Islamic ethics.

A Juggernaut of Justice.

We wonder if there exists in "this land of surprises" any administrator of justice who can out-Athavle Mr. Athavle, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate. If a scrutiny is taken of his ways of interpreting law and administering justice since he was installed as a Magistrate by the autocratic regime of Lord Willingdon in spite of the protests of the public and the Press, one could well sigh for the days before there was such a Magistrate who considers that man is for the law and not law for man. The judgment which this learned luminary of the Esplanade Police Court in the much applauded Reform era delivered last Friday in the case of "Emperor vs. Mangaldas Vakhatchand Dalal and two others", makes all his judgments of the past sink into insignificance. In this case Mangaldas Vakhatchand Dalal and two others were charged with forging two cheques and a bank deposit slip and with defrauding the Central Bank of India, Limited, in respect of Rs. 15,000. Out of the sum Rs. 15,000, Rs. 13,265 were recovered from the first accused Mangaldas Dalal, so the amount actually involved was a little less than Rs. 2,000, but the sentence awarded was one of seven years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000 or, in default, two years more. Naturally there has arisen a storm of surprise and indignation both among the bar and the public. This reminds us of another similar case but of greater magnitude which was decided only last month. We refer to the Bombay Bank fraud case in which a sum of Rs. fifteen lakhs and a half was involved. The presiding Judge at the last criminal sessions awarded only four years' rigorous imprisonment to the accused. We hope the attention of two ex-Judges of the Bombay High Court now holding portfolios as Executive Members of H. E. the Governor's Council has been drawn to the discrepancy between two judgments coming so close together, which cannot fail to make a strong impression on the general public.

Muslim Ordinary Prisoners.

Probably never before in the history of British rule in India have so many of the Muslim Ulema had the opportunity of observing so closely the rules and customs which obtain in Indian prisons as to-day. We have received from Mr. Moazzam Ali the following report of one of them concerning details in the treatment of ordinary prisoners in the Bombay Presidency which are at variance with Mohammedan religious rules:—

1. A person who is punished twice or more than once for the same offence is not permitted to keep fast. Similarly a prisoner who is punished for any breach of the Jail Rules, e.g., not doing his quota of labour or work within three months of Ramazan is not permitted to keep fast. Besides the month of Ramazan no one is permitted to fast on any other occasion or keep a Nafil-Roza. This is inexcusable interference in religion.

2. Beard is closely cropped up according to Jail regulations. He is not permitted to keep beard of a size required by his religion. Sikhs are exempted from this process of close cropping, but a Mohamedan prisoner is forced to comply with the Jail regulations.

3. Prayers by congregation are not allowed though almost every kind of work is taken collectively, e.g., bathing and performing call of nature.

4. Humiliating searches, when a person is almost stripped naked, are conducted which is contrary to religious requirements. Langota is not enough to cover oneself according to strict requirements of Shariat.

5. Bathing with merely a langota to hide one's nakedness is permitted which is against religious law. A longer cloth ought to be allowed.

6. Prisoners who happen to die in jail, have their breast cut open after death. This is contrary to Islamic injunctions. No suitable arrangements are made, for performing religiously incumbent funeral ceremonies and prayers.

We give the report for the information of the public and the authorities merely adding that we do not for a minute suppose that the disabilities complained of were directed specially against Muslims as a part of the policy of Government.

HAGUE CONFERENCE.

RUSSIA'S LAST CHANCE.

LLOYD GEORGE ON POSSIBILITY OF TRUCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.

Genoa.—Mr. Lloyd George in an interview said he was not going to the Hague. He agreed the Hague meeting would be a prolongation of the Genoa Conference but it would only deal with Russia and its work would be merely to explore the possibility of agreement. The Russians would meet other Powers after the 26th June on a footing of absolute equality, but if the Russians refused to participate. "We have nothing more to say." All Powers except Russia, said Mr. Lloyd George, had accepted the truce and if an agreement with Russia was concluded, he hoped to convert the truce into a permanent pact.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

U. S. DECLINES TO PARTICIPATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 16.

It is officially announced that America has declined to participate in the Conference at the Hague.

ALLIES' PLAN FOR COMMISSIONS OF EXPERTS.

CONSIDERED BY POLITICAL SUB-COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.

The Allied plan which the political sub-commission is considering at Genoa to-day and to which Russia objects, is to appoint two Commissions of Experts, one of European Powers, which will meet at the Hague on 15th June, to attempt to reach a unanimous agreement regarding the Allies' memorandum to Russia. The Powers afterwards will decide if it is their desire to be members of the other Commission of Experts, which the Russians are invited to join at the Hague on 26th June. All the Powers except Germany will be invited to the first Commission.

MEMORANDUM TO RUSSIA.

TEXT APPROVED BY SUB-COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.

Genoa.—The political Sub-Commission has approved the Memorandum to Russia drawn up by the five convening powers. The text confirms the summary cabled previously regarding a separate commission, abstention from propaganda and the invitation to the United States. The proceedings of the Sub-Commission were short but lively, M. Barthou protesting against M. Chicherin's letter of protest against the exclusion of Russians from the first commission and the prohibition of Russia from signing separate treaties being published in the Press before the Sub-Commission was aware of it. M. Barthou described M. Chicherin's letter as an attack on France and M. Jaspar assumed Belgium had also been attacked. The incident ended by M. Barthou and M. Jaspar declaring that if the Russians accepted the decisions of the Sub-Committee they would recommend their Governments to adopt them.

INTERNATIONAL INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS APPOINTS COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.

Geneva.—The council of the League of Nations has appointed a committee of ten to study the question of international intellectual co-operation. The committee includes Mr. Gilbert Murray (England), M. Bergson (Narway), Madame Curie (France), Professor Einstein (Germany) and Mr. Banerjee, Professor of Political Economy at Calcutta.

FAMINE IN VOLGA AREA.

MILLIONS EXISTING ON STARVATION RATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May. 15.

Official Soviet circles in London gloomily deny the correctness of the Moscow official telegram stating that the worst of the famine crisis in Volga area has passed. They declare that British and American assistance is needed more than ever and that millions have only starvation rations and that 3½ million people are bereft of the necessities of life. The interpretation placed by Soviet circles in London on the Moscow message is that famine aid reached its highest level on April 15th.

"TURKISH ATROCITIES"!

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SOLICITUDE FOR CHRISTIANS.

LORD CURZON PROPOSES INVESTIGATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.

Mr. Chamberlain at question time in the House of Commons said that the report that Turks had murdered ten thousand Greeks in Asia Minor had been confirmed. Government, he said, could not allow to remain uninvestigated the appalling reports of barbarity by Angora Turks and of the systematic extermination of the Christian minorities, for whose protection the British Government in the proposed terms of peace had assumed responsibility. Lord Curzon, added Mr. Chamberlain, was requesting France, Italy and America to co-operate with Britain and had proposed that each Government should send an officer to Asia Minor to investigate. If the Angora Government refused permission, Government would have to reconsider its attitude towards the peace proposals.

CHARGE OF "ATROCITIES" AGAINST ANGORA.

CORROBORATED BY DR. WARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.

Mr. Chamberlain read telegrams from the British High Commissioner in Constantinople, stating he had had a long interview with Doctor Ward of the Near Eastern Relief Commission who corroborated the reports of the treatment of minorities. The Turks appeared to be working a deliberate plan to get rid of the minorities before the peace settlements.

DR. WARD'S TESTIMONY.

Their method had been to collect Ottoman Greeks at Amasia. From there they marched via Tokat and Sivas to Cesarea and then back until they were eventually sent to Kharput. The deportees, two thirds of whom were women and children, were driven into the mountains, preferably in winter. Many died on the road of starvation and fifteen hundred bodies had been seen on the road to Kharput and two thousand east of that place. The American Relief Commission was not allowed to shelter children whose parents had died on the road. Fresh deportation outrages were being started in all parts of Asia Minor. The whole Greek male population at Trebizond from the age of fifteen was being deported. He said that the Turks had been repeatedly warned that these atrocities would adversely affect Allied policy, but such protests had been entirely ineffective.

INSTRUCTIONS TO HIGH COMMISSIONER.

He read the instructions telegraphed to the British High Commissioner in Constantinople by the Foreign Office on Friday last. Mr. Chamberlain added that it would be difficult for the Angora authorities to refuse permission for investigation, since they contended that deportations and massacres had not occurred or had been provoked by the conduct of the Greeks or other minorities concerned. Referring to the necessity for reconsidering Government's attitude in the event of refusal of permission, the instructions said that the peace proposals obviously could not be pursued with any chance of success in such conditions as had been described. It was inconceivable that Europe would agree to hand back to Turkish rule without the most stringent guarantees the communities who were liable to such treatment.

UPPER SILESIAN SETTLEMENT.

ANOTHER FEATHER IN LEAGUE'S CAP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.

Geneva.—The Final Convention for settling the affairs of Upper Silesia has been signed by the German and Polish plenipotentiaries. M. Calonder, the Swiss statesman whom the League of Nations appointed arbitrator in the dispute, in a speech said the settlement of the problem was an enormous feather in the cap of the League.

THREAT OF LOCK-OUT.

DECISION OF MASTER COTTON SPINNERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May. 15.

The federation of Master Cotton Spinners in a meeting at Manchester has decided that unless the men who are on strike at the two Oldham mills, resume work, a general lockout involving 140,000 workers will be declared.

IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

SIR THOMAS HOLLAND APPOINTED RECTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.

The Governors of the Imperial College of Science have appointed Sir T. H. Holland, Rector, in succession to Sir Alfred Keogh who has retired.

MULSHI PETA.

MAVLAS' RESOLVE.

MORE SATYAGRAHIS ON TRIAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, May 15.

On Friday, the 12th instant, a meeting of the Mavlas was held at Bhorkas, a village in the vicinity of Mulshi, when Messrs. Ranade, Joglekar and others addressed the Mavlas. The Mavlas, who numbered about four hundred, declared their intention to stick to their resolve and offered to undergo any amount of sacrifice demanded of them.

On Saturday again, a batch of Satyagrahis peacefully advanced towards the dam-construction at about 4 p.m. and commenced the ditch-filling work. A quarter of an hour later, the Company workmen accompanied by their officers and a small police party hurried to the scene. The police took down the names of some Satyagrahis and eventually put under arrest 14 Satyagrahis and 1 Mavla. The latter were hauled up before the Magistrate and released on bail. Thereafter, all the Mavlas quitely returned to the Satyagraha mandup. The trial of these fourteen Satyagrahis will be taken up to-day.

Mr. Devrao Deshmukh, a Satyagrahi of Shera, who was lying ill in the Mandup was forcibly removed under warrant by the Police.

REPLY TO "ONE WHO KNOWS"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I notice to-day in a letter signed by "One Who Knows" a grave mis-statement about three Mahomedans from Bhusaval.

The writer has not dated his letter: so it is not possible to know when he wrote it: however it appears in to-day's Dak Edition.

Only two Mahomedans from Bhusaval had been to Mulshi to offer Satyagraha. They left Bhusaval on the 24th March stayed there and offered Satyagraha as soon as they found that their domestic arrangements could not enable them to continue there they came back along with me on or about the 5th of April. I know full well that they had not come with any such foolish misrepresentation about any masjids nor did they return because they did not notice any masjids. I am a Sanyasi and surely not a Mahomedan.

I do not know about the other statements of "One Who Knows" but I have sufficient material to infer and conclude the truth of the Sanskrit adage that one who prides in his knowledge knows practically nothing.—Yours, etc.,

S. RAMANAND.

Bhusaval.
May 15.

TATA POWER COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A Shareholder of the above Company has enquired whether he and other Shareholders who are sympathetic towards the cause of the Mawalas can withhold the payment of the call money when being lawfully called upon by the directors to pay the same. I looked up into the Indian Companies' Act of 1882 to see whether there was any enactment or rule authorising the shareholders or the majority of the shareholders to suspend payment of the call moneys when they do not approve of the ways and tactics adopted by the executive of a limited company in carrying out the aims and objects of the Company as contained in the memorandum of Association or the Prospectus originally issued by the Company. On close consideration of the matter I am of opinion that the Shareholders have got no right to withhold the payment of a call moneys as second schedule attached to the Indian Companies Act 1882 Form A. in Clause 3rd is worded in such a way as to give complete power to the executive of the Company for doing all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects mentioned in the memorandum of the Association. And the Shareholders, after having subscribed to the objects of the Company and the means to be adopted in the prosecution of the same cannot turn round and say that we had not authorised the Company to carry out its objects in the particular ways objected to by us now. For apparently the legal machinery and formalities are in the side of the Company. The only way out of the difficulty to me appears to be under Sec. 76 and Sec. 77 of the Indian Companies Act 1882. The former section enables the Shareholders to pass a *special resolution* in a general meeting so as to alter all or any of the regulation of the Company contained in the article of association or in the Table marked A. in the first Schedule where such table is applicable to the present Company, or make new regulations to the exclusion of or in addition to. All or any of the regulation of the Company, Sec. 77 of the same Act prescribes the procedure as to have such a resolution is to be passed at a general meeting of the shareholders and I need not dilate here on the point. My object is simply to draw the attention of the interested Shareholders to a particular procedure they may adopt in bringing pressure on the Company to alter its ways and methods of doing things in the attainment of its avowed object.—Yours, etc.

S. J. MALADKAR.

MULSHI PETA.

THE OTHER SIDE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—If I might beseech once more the hospitality of your columns, I should like

(Continued on Page 8.)

WAGING WAR AGAINST KING.

CHARGE AGAINST TIRUR KHILAFAT SECRETARY.

DEFENCE EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALICUT, May 16.

Mr. R. Narayana Iyer, I.C.S., Special Judge, resumed yesterday the hearing of the case of waging war against the King against P. Mamed Haji, Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Tirur, details of which had already been published in "The Chronicle" in March last. Mr. K. K. Chathu Menon, Additional Public Prosecutor, conducted prosecution, while accused was defended by Mr. Nugent Grant, Bar.-at-Law, Madras, assisted by three other High Court Vakils. The Court had been crowded with people.

MR. J. L. COULTASS'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. J. L. Coultass, Manager, Commonwealth Trust Tile Works, Codacal, was the first witness for defence examined by Mr. Grant. He stated that he went to Tirur Court-house at 8-30 a.m. on hearing that two British soldiers had been stranded there. There he saw the two soldiers, the police inspector and several policemen. The mob collected between 11 and 12 a.m. The two soldiers were put on guard at two staircases and he remained in the copyist's room watching the crowd and talking to the copyist. He then saw the accused and a Moplah clerk of Tirur Munsiff's Court coming up and the accused addressing the crowd from the front balcony of the Court-house. Accused's attitude was conciliatory and appeared to him to be a friend. Accused was certainly assisting officials. Accused tried to prevent the crowd from entering the Court-yard by scaling over the walls and pressed them back. The accused and the Circle Inspector then went to the Court-room and the Circle Inspector told him that he was going to take him and the soldiers to the accused's warehouse for safety. Accordingly the accused and another Moplah took them through a large crowd to accused's warehouse. He asked the accused for an escort to take him and the two soldiers to his bungalow at Codacal and the accused promised to do so. He had seen Mr. Manjeri Rama Iyer that night. Mr. Rama Iyer went to accused's warehouse at 6 p.m. That day at about 1 a.m. in the small hours of morning a mob knocked at the door of the warehouse and asked for the three Europeans. That mob again visited the warehouse at 4 a.m. Along with witness were Mr. Rama Iyer, Inspector of Police, and some others. Mr. Rama Iyer suggested that they should leave accused's warehouse and go to the house of one of his friends. Accordingly he went to a Brahmin's house from where they returned to accused's warehouse as that house was threatened with destruction for sheltering Europeans. He consented to go to accused's warehouse on condition that accused would stay with them. Accused stayed with them and slept during nights at the entrance to the warehouse. It was the accused who fed them while they were there. He asked Inspector who fed them and Inspector told him that it was accused who fed them. The soldiers wanted to know who fed them as they said bill for feeding should go to Government. Railway Guard Raphael never told him that it was accused who induced the mob to create trouble during the days he was at Tirur. He had frequent opportunities of conversing with the Inspector and the Sub-Inspector of Police and never at any time did they suggest to him that the accused was responsible for the trouble. The attitude of the Police officers towards him was very friendly. When train service was resumed and when he and the Police officers were leaving the place, one of the soldiers pointed out accused to the Military officer in charge of the train and told him that accused was the gentleman who saved their lives. Witness gave accused a certificate stating that accused was of the greatest service to himself and two soldiers of Leinsters during the period they were at Tirur. That it was very largely due to accused's influence that they were able to get away from the Court-house to the accused's warehouse. That accused had attended to all their wants and comforts and that they would have been murdered had not accused afforded them sufficient protection. The Inspector had subsequently asked him if he had given a certificate to accused. The Inspector told him that it was not accused, but himself who saved his life. He told the Inspector that it was accused who saved his life. He was quite certain that accused was assisting Government. He had mentioned to the Collector of Malabar about the accused. He told the Collector how well the accused had helped him and the soldiers and saved their lives.

MR. MANJERI S. RAMA IYER'S EVIDENCE.

The next witness for defence was Mr. Manjeri S. Rama Iyer. He stated that he also had been stranded there and that a Sub-Inspector sent word to him to tell the mob not to attack policemen as they were not going to molest them, shoot them or do anything of that kind. He told the Moplahs so, but the latter wanted the policemen to surrender all arms and ammunition on the ground that the Moplahs were being wantonly killed at Tirurangadi and that Mamparom Mosque had been levelled to ground. In the evening he was told that all the policemen and the soldiers had surrendered their arms and joined Islam. He could not believe that Englishmen had become Islam and went over to warehouse. The Inspector and others wanted him to stay with them and he did so. Nobody had suggested to him that accused had played the part of a rebel. The Inspector told him that accused had promised to protect them. It was accused who took the Europeans in a *Jutka* (carriage) to his warehouse. He believed that as a result of a consultation a circular had been sent by accused to all Khilafat Committees at Tirur stating that violence was not a part of their programme of work. Accused was ready to do whatever he could to allay unrest. Accused fed all of them. The Inspector was shivering with fever and accused's *Kariasthan* or agent had to feed him. Accused did everything possible to protect them. The Inspector's statement that he fed all others was entirely false. Accused did not conduct himself in any way inconsistent with his being thoroughly loyal. He thought that their protection by accused involved some personal risk to accused. Accused had been introduced to the Military officer as gentleman who saved their lives.

Examined by the Court, witness stated that a vast majority of the mob were not armed. Some of them had ordinary sticks. He did not see knives in their hands. Hearing will be resumed to-day.

THE CANCER OF CORRUPTION.

WIDE SPREAD IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

REMEDIES SUGGESTED BY PUNJAB COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 15.

The "Punjab Gazette" publishes a report of the Committee appointed to investigate the extent of corruption among officials and the remedies to be applied. The conclusions of the Committee and the views of the Government are embodied in a lengthy resolution. This begins by referring to the attention devoted to the subject by Sir Michael O'Dwyer during his administration and to the circular issued to all officials in March, 1917, and to the further circular issued in January, 1918, prohibiting acceptance of "Dalis." The Committee which sat on September, 1921, examined a large number of witnesses and also written statements and invited opinions of local Bar Associations throughout the Province. The evidence put forward, although it may not be accepted as conclusive proof that the state of affairs described exists, would show that there is a general belief amongst all classes that there is corruption in a greater or less degree in practically all departments of Government, more especially among the lower paid ranks of Government servants. The Government agrees that corruption is widespread in all Departments but notes that the evil is by no means limited to Government service, but extends to commercial, legal and other departments of non-official life.

His Excellency the Governor in Council expresses a hope that the public will co-operate with the Government in putting an end to this great evil. In a separate enclosure three Indian members, Messrs. Dasamdha Sing, Sewak Ram and Chotu Ram suggest that a Committee be appointed consisting of one high Government official to go round to each and every district in the Province. The worst offenders may then be either dismissed or prosecuted and the rest may be degraded or their promotion may be stopped or they may be warned or even watched in the grade of service in which they are placed in view of their corruptibility. They are firmly of opinion that unless the Government was prepared to take steps to apply some such remedy as has been suggested by them, the cancer of corruption cannot be healed.

MR. T. PHOOKUN.

TEMPORARILY RELEASED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SILCHAR, May 15.

In consideration of the state of his health Mr. Tarunram Phookun, a barrister, who suspended practice and became a prominent leader of Non-cooperation in Assam and afterwards was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment has been set free for a period of six weeks, after the expiry of which he will return to jail.

PT. MALAVIYA IN LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 15.

Pandit Malaviya arrived here to-day from Murree. He leaves for Amritsar to-morrow and after visiting Hissar and Rohtak, reaches Allahabad on the 20th instant, from where he goes to Calcutta reaching there on the 23rd instant.

ARMSTRONG'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

HOUSE OF LORDS TO BE MOVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.

The Court of Criminal Appeal has unanimously dismissed the appeal of Armstrong against the death sentence passed upon him for poisoning his wife. Armstrong's Counsel Sir Curtis Bennet intimates his intention of seeking leave to appeal to the House of Lords.

POLICE RAJ IN MALABAR.

SOCIAL AND AGRARIAN HATRED.

NEED FOR A COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

Reviewing the situation in Malabar, Mr. Manjeri Rama Iyer writes as follows in the course of a communique published in the Madras press:—

We shall certainly need material relief, at least till the end of the year, and the withdrawal now of the relief agencies, like the Y. M. C. A. and the Servants of India Society will be a great calamity indeed. But the far greater danger at present is that the chances are that we may lose our souls among the hatreds of the day.

The hatreds that are afoot have well-nigh strangled our souls. First comes the religious hatred between the Hindu and the Mussalman. Hundreds of temples shattered, thousands of forcible conversions effected have highly embittered the Hindu hearts. The Nambudri goes on mechanically repeating that the Sircar must deport all the Moplahs or all of themselves, one or the other; then only there can be peace for either.

POLICE RAJ.

Next come the political hatreds. The contending parties are primarily the police officials and their friends on the one hand, and the N.C.O.'s, the Khilafatists and their sympathisers on the other. The bureaucrat and the Vakil Raj, the Police Raj and the Khilafat Raj still stand arrayed. During the days of the rebellion the Khilafat Raj put the Police Raj ignominiously to-flight. The proud policeman was stripped of his weapons and of his prestige and forced to realise the hard and painful fact that mere adeptship in charge-sheetings was of no avail against the faith frenzied charge of the muscular Moplah. Now that the Military have numbled him to the dust and the Moplah is too weak to rise, the policeman again had scrambled back into his congenial task of indiscriminate charge-sheeting. After all the costly and long-drawn ceremonials, police and judicial, after the witnesses have done their best and the lawyers have done their worst, after long terms of imprisonment have been pronounced with due pomp and solemnity, Police Raj comes on the scene once again, recommending the metamorphosis of the victims' imprisonment to small instalments of monthly fines spread out into the fluid future. Suppose the fines are paid for a few months regularly, the time must come in many cases when the Moplah faces the policeman with an empty pocket again, the alternatives that face him are either to go quietly into the jail at once or to work out the remainder of his long term or take to crime to refill his pocket at the expense of his neighbour in which case he cannot be worse of, even if he is detected. Inaction leads him straight away to jail, action in crime may make him rich and enable him to lodge the prison. It is all a case of robbing the country to pay the State. What possible gain can accrue by this where the good of the State is identical with the good of the country?

Police officials are, after all, men and we have no right to expect the impossible of them. Thousands of crimes have been committed many who have witnessed the crimes have had their own sympathy with the rebels and they will not give evidence for the prosecution, and many crimes have been committed in darkness and in daylight with none witnessing save the rebels themselves. Even in the special Courts there must be eye-witnesses who saw and identified the accused. A fairly large per centage of these have to be "detected" and conviction must follow or else why should there be the police department at all, and why promotions and other etceteras? A little imagination will supply one with the rest of the process of detection and proof and men are afraid even in cases where a particular accused is innocent to give evidence for defence for fear of the dock inviting him soon after. The whole situation is a complex muddle in which all the power of prosecution and of pardon are concentrated into hands which are not always clean. There is also one other element to be taken into consideration. There are thousands of men who have grown fat on unholy loot. These do not feel safe until they have succeeded by continuous tempting in thrusting a good portion of the loot into the hands of some fallen angel who can stand between them and the Courts, and if necessary provide innocent substitutes in their stead. The situation is fraught with the greatest anxiety. The evils of an unchecked police regime are too well-known to need any description. In critical times like these the evils develop a thousand-fold till the whole machinery of police administration becomes a by-word of corruption in the mouths of the people unless perchance a strong man, with a considerable touch of Haroun-al-Raschid is at the helm who knows the police officials inside and outside and all his arts.

As for social and agrarian hatred, I do not intend giving any detailed description. Treatment of the depressed classes is so inhuman that Swami Vivekananda compared Malabar to a vast Lunatic Asylum. And what a grand thing it will be if but the N.-C.-Os will pour their crores and their explosive energies into this work of wiping out untouchability, distance pollution and many other abominable perversions of the caste system! As regards the agrarian problems I cannot do better than draw the attention of the reader to the article in the April number of the "Youngmen of India" from the pen of my friend Mr. Kottieth Krishnan of

(Continued on page 8.)

CONGRESS WORKERS SENTENCED.

AGED MOTHER'S BLESSING.

(From a Correspondent.)

RAIPUR, May 16.

Pandit Narainrao Megha, Secretary, Dhamtari Tahsil Congress Committee and Member of the All-India Congress Committee and Pandit Sunderlal Sharma, Secretary, Mahasamund Tahsil Congress Committee were, during the Session of the Provincial Conference at Chhindwara in April last, served with notices to show cause why they should not be bound over to keep peace under Section 107 Cr. P. C. While the trial was proceeding Pandit Sunderlal was again served with notice under Section 108 C. P. C. The proceedings terminated yesterday. Pandit Sunderlal Sharma was called upon to furnish security under Section 108 and Pandit Narainrao, under Section 107. Proceedings under Section 107, were then withdrawn against Pt. Sunderlal. Both refused to furnish security and were sentenced to one year and eight months' simple imprisonment respectively. The Court was overcrowded. The accused were allowed to see friends, who profusely garlanded them. The scene was most touching, when the 75 years old mother of Pandit Sunderlal entered the Court room to bless her son and Pandit Narainrao and said that through their suffering Swaraj would soon come.

A mass meeting was held in Gandhi Chauk to congratulate them. Messrs. Shukla, Lakhe and others exhorted the people to carry on the work before us with redoubled vigour and justify the sufferings of the leaders in jail.

NAGPUR CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

PROTEST MEETINGS IN C. P.

(From a Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, May. 15.

Meetings on the 10th, 12th and 13th instant protesting against the Subcommittee Report of the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee, proposing modifications in Congress Programme and urging the Working Committee to arrange for immediate fresh election, were held at Hinganghat, Pulgaon and Deoli under the Presidentship of Mr. Sythari Bhao Bandewar, Sjt Ambalkar, Superintendent of Asahayoga Ashrama Nagpur, and Sjt Shankarrao Bhagavat, respectively. Similar meetings were held at Arvil, Nagjhiri and Sonegaon, all in the Wardha District.

CALCUTTA JAIL INQUIRY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 15.

Giving evidence before the magisterial inquiry in the Presidency Jail Mutiny today, Mr. Rayan, the Jailor said that he had been unable to trace out the man who blew the original alarm whistle on the day of the outbreak. He gave an account of the measures taken to cope with the Mutiny and said that the firing lasted for about half an hour. He denied that prisoners were assaulted in his presence before the outbreak. The witness added that the Khila fat prisoners were fed better than ordinary prisoners and did no work. The assistant Jailor in charge of the armoury said that on checking the arms and ammunition after the outbreak, he found one rifle, twenty-five rounds blank, two hundred and sixty rounds buckshots and one hundred twenty-three rounds ball short.

AGRA CONGRESS OFFICE SEARCHED

(From a Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, May 13.

A letter from the Secretary Congress Committee Agra has been received relating to the search of the Congress office there. It runs as follows:—

On the 9th instant about 12-30 noon the police surrounded our office and made a search therein. At first they called our President, Hakim Abdul Sattar Khan, but as he refused to come owing to Ramzan they broke open our boxes. They have taken away seven national flags and some two or three volunteers' badges

A LADY ROBBED IN TRAIN.

ENGINE DRIVER CHARGED WITH THEFT.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, May 16.

The case against T. A. Jones, a European engine driver, which has aroused much interest in railway circles, is being heard by Mr. Chamier Trepp, First Class Magistrate for railways. Jones is charged by the Crown for alleged theft of Rs. 1,000 currency notes from one Mrs. Cutler of Manmad, with whom the accused was friendly and who travelled by the same train. The accused was working on the Nizam's Railway. A fireman, in his evidence, said he was told by the accused to bring Mrs. Cutler's dressing case to the engine, where the accused extracted the notes. Police evidence showed the note was cashed in the bazar at Purna, where the accused resided.

In her evidence, Mrs. Cutler said the accused afterwards gave her a promisary note for Rs. 1,200, but she did not withdraw proceedings. Cross-examined, she said the additional amount of Rs. 200 was for cigarettes and drinks given by her to the accused at Manmad. She still wished to prosecute as the accused had not played the game properly. She would have lent him the money had he asked her. She first denied having asked police to stop the case, but admitted a letter (produced) was written by her to the police, as the accused had worried her to write it. The case is proceeding.

KABUL GIRLS' SCHOOL.

FIRST ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

(Associated Press.)

PESHAWAR, May 16.

The Afghan papers contain full accounts of the first annual prize day of the Kabul Girls' School, an institution of which the Afghans are no doubt exceedingly proud. This school has received from the start the active support of ladies of the Royal family. The prize day was presided over by the Ulya Hasrat, mother of His Majesty the Amir and the students all appeared in their uniforms of black veils and dresses manufactured in Afghanistan. The selected students gave exhibitions of the knowledge they had acquired of such diverse subjects as reciting chapters from the Holy Koran, Geography, Mathematics and needle work. The report of the first annual inspection held in January 1922 by the Minister of Education himself and members of his staff was then read by the Minister's 7 years old son. It appears that this inspection and examination was conducted from behind thick Pardah and lasted ten days. The proceedings concluded with the presentation of education medals to the Lady Superintendent who is the wife of the Foreign Minister and to the Principal of the school.

SUPPLY OF WATER TO RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

ARBITRARY PROHIBITION BY D. T.

(From a Correspondent.)

AKOLA, May 13.

The Akola Marwadi Sewa Samaj had undertaken to supply water since the last two months freely to passengers on each train. Badged volunteers were executing their duties but the D. T. S., Nagpur, yesterday, peremptorily stopped the volunteers from supplying water to passengers. Subsequently the volunteers took platform tickets and went on the platform with water buckets but were told to remove water buckets from the platform.

The Railway Company is supposed to supply water to passengers but its watermen are in the habit of taking money which is conveniently connived at by the railway authorities. Moreover the Company engages only one or two watermen, who do not care to go the length of the train and attend only noon trains. Passengers are put to great trouble by such high-handed action of the D. T. S. In case the Agent, G. I. P. does not permit, Akola people are going to adopt Satyagraha.

PARIS TERMS

DISAPPROVED BY JAMIAT-UL-ULEMA HIND.

(From a Correspondent.)

GORAKHPUR, May 16.

At a meeting of the Jamait-ul-Ulema Hind, Delhi, emphatic disapproal of Paris terms was expressed, as not only opposed to the demands of Indian Muslims and their religious sentiment but as also aiming at the permanent subjugation of Turkey and striking a mortal blow at the integrity and independence of the greatest Islamic power in the world.

INCREASED ASSESSMENT.

A MAHABLESHWAR PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

At a preliminary meeting of some of the Leasholders at Mahableshwar held in Hon'ble B. D. Petit Library, on the 2nd. inst., it was revolved that a public meeting of the Leaseholders on the Mahableshwar Hills be held on Thursday, 18th May 1922, at the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Library, Mahableshwar, at 5 P. M. (S.T.) for the purpose of protesting against increased assessment notified by Government through the local papers, and for the appointment of a committee for submitting to the Government a suitable memorial in the matter, and for taking such other action as may be deemed proper.

PANDIT SUNDERLAL AT SEONI.

(From a Correspondent.)

BANAPURA, May 16.

Shrijut Tapaswi Sunderlalji, President, Hindi U. P. Shambhoodayalji, Congress Commissioner, arrived at Seoni (Malwa) on 14th evening, with Hoshangabad District Congress workers. At a public meeting held on Gandhi Chauk, Pt. Sunderlalji said the time for work had come. Sitting at home was sin. He informed the audience that Satyagraha would begin in Hoshangabad District and asked them to be prepared to do Congress work vigorously.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May. 15.

Yorkshire beat Worcestershire by an innings and 220 runs. Oldroyd scored 121 and Roy Kilner 177 while Rhodes took five wickets for 24.

Derbyshire beat Northamptonshire by two wickets. Woolley was unable to play for Notts. in their second innings owing to illness.

Notts beat Glamorgan by innings and 205 runs. John Gunn scored 110 and Payton 106 for Notts. Richmond took six Glamorgan wickets for 22 runs.

Gloucester beat Sussex by ten wickets. In Sussex's first innings Parker took 7 wickets for 27 and in the second Innings Dennett took seven for 68 runs.

POLICE RAJ IN MALABAR.

(Continued from Page 7.)

Tellisherry, who is a keen student of the Tenancy problems of Malabar.

THE WAY OUT.

Is there a way out of this tangled knot of hatreds multifarious? Remember, as Mr. C. R. Ready with the light of the future in his eyes put it the other day in his lecture at Calicut, 'Malabar is the acid test of the Indian Nationalism.' The task of sane re-construction is a very difficult task indeed. But certainly not beyond the united capacity of our best men and women, Hindu Mussalman and Christian, all Indian first and everything else afterwards. The liberal Hindu, the liberal Mussalman and the liberal Christian however few they may be at present, must fuse together into a nucleus at once and form a Board of Reconciliation. All over India the liberal Mussalman must lose no time in starting his propaganda against the iniquity of forcible conversion. The liberal Mussalman's all over India must unite their forces and gather funds to heal as far as possible the wounds inflicted by the fanaticism on the Hindus. The liberal Hindu must, on the other hand, realise that the intelligent Mussalman is sore at heart at the fact, that it was the Hindu N. C. O. with his hyperbolic speeches who egged on the Moplah and left him afterwards in the lurch after the rebellion began. The liberal Hindu all over India must give and give liberally to soothe the sorrows that have fallen upon the misguided Moplah and his womanfolk—Hundreds and hundreds of burnt and desolate homes open to Allah's sunshine and mercy alone while lives of helpless little children filling the air, with no man's footsteps near—and help his angry Hindu brother to forget and forgive to a very large extent.

Perhaps it is too early yet to talk of a general amnesty. The ring leaders, Hindus or Moplahs, guilty of serious offences must be gripped by the law. But it is already high time to have a revising tribunal to deal with the sentences inflicted in the heat and strife of the early martial law days. As for the post martial police regime there must be a Committee in whom the different communities have confidence to advise the District Authorities as to the innumerable arrest and prosecutions launched and contemplated. The power of transmuting imprisonment into fines must never be in the unsafe hands of the Police.

WANTED A COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY

And above all we must have a Committee of Enquiry into the cases and events of the rebellion which will suggest measures leading us into stabler conditions of peace and progress into a new era the same condition of old out of which leaped forth volcanic eruption which amazed us all and out of which may sooner or later leap forth some other similar eruption unless the problems of the present are handled not by vindicative vision of a few angry Pentlandian officials who have suffered much in the rebellion which their enemies charge them as having provoked, but by statesmen with far-sighted vision, who can sympathise with all parties concerned and look beyond.

GOND AWAKENING.

ADOPTION OF CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

(From a Correspondent.)

SOHAGPUR, May 16.

The Second Conference of the Gonds of the Nerbudda Division was held at Markadhana, a village five miles distant from Sohagpur Railway Station, where about three thousand Gonds from different places in the Division had assembled to discuss the social and political conditions of the community. Dewan Khetsingh of Gorigaon was the President of the Reception Committee and Munshi Jugalkishore and Sakharam Mirdha were the secretaries, who spared no pains to make the Conference a success. The Conference was presided over by Thakur Shersingh Malguzar of Sheopur, to whom and Bhai Fazalahmed both ardent Congressmen, the whole organisation of this Conference is due. For the purposes of its organization the community has divided the whole Division into 81 circles of five to twelve villages each. The Gonds of each circle elect a headman out of themselves, who reports to the general body of the Conference the work done in his circle during the course of the year. In pursuance of the resolution passed at the previous Conference, every member of the community contributes three annas annually to the Conference and these, together with the fines realized from the funds of the community are utilised for the conduct of the business of the Conference Resolutions with regard to temperance, swadeshi, charkha, Khadi, boycott of courts and *begar* were passed. In only three out of 78 marriages in the community was foreign cloth purchased and the delinquents were severely dealt with. The work in connection with temperance, boycott of courts and *begar* was admirable.

Pandit Sunderlal President, Provincial Congress Committee, Central Provinces, accompanied by Pandit Makhanlal Chaturvedi and the Divisional officer, Pandit Shambhudayal and other Congressmen of Hoshangabad District, graced the Conference by his presence after finishing his tour in Jubbulpore, Damoh and Saugor Districts. Both Pandit Sunderlalji and Makhanlalji addressed the Conference and exhorted the Gond Community to do its mite to the Motherland. The Conference was a great success.

A correspondent writes:—On the 13th instant a meeting was held at Nadiad under the auspices of the Sathodra Nagar Vidyotejak Sabha, to congratulate Mr. Jitendra. S. Mehta who recently passed his Solicitor's examination.

MULSHI PETA

(Continued from Page 7.)

to be permitted to answer some of the comments made by Mr. G. N. Kanitkar in your issue of to-day on what I said in my previous letter. I shall pass over his curiosity to know my identity. But I cannot help feeling that the matter is one of facts and arguments and not of personalities; for after all, what does it matter who writes, as long as the writer advances arguments and places facts before your readers which it would be open to any one to correct? I would not have thought any the less of Mr. Kanitkar's letter, had he chosen to remain under a nom-de-plume.

Mr. Kanitkar says that Dr. Phatak was never President of any Satyagraha organisation. "One who knows" corrects himself, and says that he was Secretary. As Secretary, I feel, he was in the position of a responsible executive officer of the Mandal referred to; and one would have expected him all the more to have given a correct representation of the facts.

Mr. Kanitkar says that it was the duty of the Tatas to satisfy the public on the point whether the Mulshi project was one of public utility. The Tatas, I may say, have already done so; and two other Hydro-Electric Companies are there for any one to convince himself whether such undertakings are or are not of public utility. In the prospectus of the company they described it in full. And in a statement issued to the public on the 12th November last, they fully described again the special advantages of this particular scheme. So much has also been written about the necessity of developing of our our Hydro-electric power resources and of conserving the life of our collieries, that one need not refer to this subject more than in passing. But Mr. Kanitkar says that the Satyagrahis do not consider such a scheme as a public purpose. Well, Sir, they are interested parties; and even if they were not, it is not for them to pronounce whether a scheme is public utility or not. Mr. Kanitkar writes of the Tatas wanting "to import the accursed industrialism of the West into this unfortunate land." Any one who takes such a view of industry is certainly not competent to decide whether a company of the type of the Tata Power Company is or is not one of public utility. He must realise that there are many men in this country who are also patriots, patriots in the sense that they long to see their country grow to its full stature among the nations of the world. To increase her productivity; to develop her resources, so that her people some day may be a little more prosperous than they are to-day, so that no man may go without a meal,—and there are millions in this country who go with but one meal a day—is also a patriot's longing. We all talk of sacrifice for the common good. And if the little sacrifice that is asked for of the Mavlas, (who will be more than fairly compensated for their lands, or given other lands in exchange) to enable one Indian company to contribute its share in the building-up of this country's resources, so that nearly three lakhs of their fellow-countrymen might have two meals a day, instead of one, is it really patriotism to deny it? Does not the prosperity of Bombay directly bear on the prosperity of this presidency, and in that of the country the country as a whole?

The cant of the Tatas reserving 60 per cent. of the total number of shares for themselves and their friends has so often been dragged forward that it merits closer examination. Mr. Kanitkar evidently is not a businessman. Here was a company that was to be floated on such a scale that its promoters had to make sure of getting at least 50 per cent. of the shares subscribed, without fail, if the flotation was to be a success. They could not afford to risk its fortunes by trusting entirely to the general investing public. The point is, they had to make *sure* of the money. And for that purpose they had to invoke the association of their financial friends and supporters, so as to take no risks. Even then the 60 per cent. that they reserved for their friends, must have really been subscribed for by the public, though the names may have been handed in and vouched for by those who had business connection and credit with the Tatas. Thousands of persons must have so subscribed to the capital of the company, and a shareholder has only to inspect the share register to satisfy himself whether Mr. Kanitkar's allegation that it is "a private concern" is true or false. It would have been open to the promoters to offer the subscription to the whole capital to the general public. The response might have been complete or incomplete. Even if it had been complete, a large number of weak holders would have come in, as many have done in the unfortunate history of company promotion in Bombay in 1919-20. Such weak holders, incapable of meeting future calls,—and there are many of them to-day on the share registers of many an Indian Company,—would have been a drag on the fortunes of the Company. Even to-day many of the shareholdeds of the Tata Power Company consider that they have lost their monies, for nobody will look at its shares. And if at its flotation the public had been generally and indiscriminately called in, there would have been to-day a far larger number of sufferers than there are. This was fully explained in a statement by the company. And it is Mr. Kanitkar who "harps again and again on such points as have been proved several times to be absurd and fallacious."

Mr. Kanitkar once more refers to "the grip of money-grabbing capitalists." I have shown in my previous letter what this argument amounts to. The Tata Hydro-Electric Company has so far not paid more than 7 per cent. And when your correspondent, "V.D.S." in another column talks about nationalisation, he perhaps forgets that under the terms of their Licence all such public utility companies can be acquired by the State, after a certain number of years, after they are consolidated, after their shareholders have taken the risk, and established the value of the concerns as business propositions.

Mr. Kanitkar says that the Satyagrahis have not opposed acquisition of land for railways or irrigation purposes, and that, therefore, in this particular matter they are not obstinate nor unreasonable. Let us assume for a moment that a railway was to be built along the Mulshi Valley, or two or three irrigation schemes branching out from the Nila and the Mula were to be taken in hand, and the necessary land was to be acquired for the purpose. What then would become of the one main argument we have always been hearing about, viz., the dispossessing of "thousands of poor and helpless souls of their beloved ancestral hearths and homes"? For, if schemes or irrigation are good for agriculture, the railways are the auxiliaries of industries ("this accused industrialism of the West"), and both are subjects of public utility. Would the dispossessed Mavlas *in that case* willingly part with their ancestral homes for the greater good of the greater number? And let us not forget that the Mulshi project, when once it is complete, will also supply a certain amount of water for irrigation purposes, and ensure a supply of water to Poona; for Government, I gather, have stipulated for a perennial flow of 20 cusees eastwards from the Mulshi Dam.

I was not quoting Mahatma Gandhi in support of "the other side." I simply referred to the view that he expressed to me on the subject. His opposition was to the employment of the Land Acquisition Act, which, it will be noted, the company has so far tried to avoid being put into operation, with all the powers that the Government have under it, so as to acquire the land by mutual consent, and not by compulsion. Mr. Kanitkar's opposition is evidently *not* to the Act; for he would have no objection to the lands being compulsorily acquired for railway and irrigation purposes. But Mahatma Gandhi's view was different. And have described it as faithfully as possible.

I had my own sympathies for the Mavlas at an earlier stage because I had heard of the history of the delays the dispossessed proprietors at Lonavla and in the Andhra Valley were subjected to in the matter of the awards of the compensation, and even the amounts of the compensation in the former case,—and it has been frankly admitted by the Tata Power Company in their statement of last November. But in the present instance, these matters, I gather, have been expedited, be it said to the credit of the Government machinery of acquisition.

I am afraid, Mr. Kanitkar has entirely misunderstood the spirit in which I wrote about Shivaji. I said I had my admiration for him. I admitted also that the Mavlas were the descendants of his warriors (I never referred to them as his descendants, as he evidently assumes). But I asked a categorical question. I asked whether it was conceivable that these descendants of those fine warriors would *lose* the martial instincts which were in their blood, were they dispossessed of their own ancestral homes, and did they till other fields and live on another similar soil. Is it seriously contended that they would promptly *disinherit* their great qualities, if transferred to adjacent lands in adjacent valleys? *I have had no answer to this* question. If every one in this country stuck to his ancestral lands, and *none* chose to move out of them, such little progress as we have hade would have been impossible. We should have had no industries to speak of, save our cottage industries of yore. We should have had no railways even, let alone any large scale power industries.

With regard to the statement I made about the indebtedness of the Mavlas, may I say that it was not based on hearsay? The records of the Land Acquisition officers disclose, I believe, that 74 per cent. of the Mavlas are in debt. Mr. Kanitkar says that a majority of the labourers now working at Mulshi rae "Mahars and other members of the depressed classes and not Mavlas". I do not quite follow nine in his fine distinction. I always understood that the word "Mavla" meant the resident of the Maval country; and that all who lived in that region were known as "Mavlas." At any rate, are they not also sons of the same soil? Have they not also had their ancestral hearths and homes in the same place? I wish Mr. Kanitkar would accept Mahatma Gandhi's precepts about giving up all ideas of untouchability, and consider that even Mahars are fellow human beings, and not talk so snifishly about them. I have just asked the company if they have really employed a large number of Pathans to intimidate the Mavlas, I am told that there are a few Pathans who had previously served in their other two Hydro-Electric Companies during their construction stages, and that these Pathans are more efficient, and therefore necessary, in heavy work such as quarrying. The Company also, I find, vehemently deny the employment of any hired "Gundas." Mr. Kanitkar asks: "Was it right to allow the Gundas to beat the Satyagrahis to unconsciousness and to cause other grievous hurt." I can only refer him to the version published in your issue of yesterday of the Associated Press which say that the only person who suffered any injury was an employee of the Company! Assuming even that that report is incorrect, I would not eliminate altogether in a general melee the possibilities of one or two, say, old people falling unconscious. Those who provoked the conflict must take the risk of such incidents. Is it alleged that the Company have deliberately instructed its employees to "beat the Satyagrahis to unconsciousness and to cause grievous hurt"? And does Mr. Kanitkar seriously say that the "Satyagrahis were offering Satyagraha in the most peaceful manner"? If so, he has been corrected by the impartial version of the Associated Press.

Mr. Kanitkar assures me that the movement has been purely one which has been started by the Mavlas, though he states that it may have its "social, religious, economic and political bearings". But I repeat that advantage was taken of the protestations of the Mavlas by their leaders, who have used them, and are using them as a pawn in their political game. The Mavlas first moved in the matter at the instance of the Sowcars in their other purely local Leaders, who were of course interested parties. Then Poona comes on the scene, and makes the cause its own, tries to make it a national question, and so on,—with what prospects and what fate every one knows. They talk of capitalists being "in league with an alien bureaucracy", as Mr. Kanitkar does and make a political question of one which is purely between an Indian joint-stock company and 1200 Mavlas who would be dispossessed of their lands. Might I ask: how is the Government interested in the fortunes of this particular Company? Is it alleged that they have stipulated on the sly for a certain percentage of the profits of the Company? Is it alleged that they have subscribed to a part of the Capital? Is it alleged that they are interested in the power that will be produced? Yet allegations of this type and this looso talk of an intrigue with an alien bureaucracy give the whole show away, and bear out precisely what I said in my previous letter, and what I repeat emphatically again that the Mulshi "struggle" is nothing but a piece of political engineering. Any stick is good enough to beat a dog with. And to talk of the acquisition of some acres of land for a public purpose as a "national calamity" really passes understanding,—as if the fortunes of this country, with its 320 million inhabitants depended on a few acres of land that one public company wants for a public purpose.—Yours, etc.

OBSERVER.

May 16.

PHILHELLENISM.

SUPPRESSION OF TRUE FACTS.

AN INTERCEPTED CABLEGRAM

Mr. Moazzam Ali, Honorary Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay writes:—The following is the copy of a cable sent to us by Mr. Isphani, which has not been received by us through the usual vagaries of the Telegraph Office or the Censorship. The telegram contains interesting desclosures:—

TELEGRAM.

"Armistice terms did not take away Thrace from Turkish administration. According to Armistice Terms Allies reserved themselves supervision of Railways consequently France assumed control Oriental Railway Line in Thrace. Limited number Greek Officers subsequently introduced under pretext of assisting French Staff. Gradually Greek troops were introduced under pretext of guarding Railway line which forced Ottoman Government repeatedly draw attention Allies on these inopportune proceedings. This is how Greek occupation was accomplished before elaboration Severes Treaty. Proposed exclusion part Thrace with Adrianople, therefore, unjustified. Inlighten public opinion Greek occupation Gallipoli Peninsula not necessary for freedom of Straits Ottoman Government and Allies can mutually arrange guarantees for freedom Straits without intervention Greek troops occupying Gallipoli Peninsula which is dangerous repugnant."

KHIFAT REMITTANCES TO ANGORA.

The Netherlands Trading Society, Bombay, writes the following letter to M.M.H.J.M. Chotani, under date May 1:—

T.T. FAVOURING GAZI MUSTAFA KEMAL PASHA, ANGORA.

Dear Sir,—I beg to inform you having received by this Mail a letter from my Amsterdam Head Office in which they inform me that they have received advice from the Imperial Ottoman Bank, London, that your remittance dated 25th and 28th February, for £10,000 each in favour of Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha, Angora, have been paid, of which please take note."

BHIL UNREST IN SIROHI.

29 CASUALTIES.

In reply to his enquiries Mr. Manilal Kothari has received the following telegram from the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana:—

Your telegram of the 13th. Casualties are in the vicinity of 29 killed. The number of wounded not yet ascertained. Bhils and Grassias of Rohera and Pindwara are returning to the allegiance of Darbar. His Highness proceeds to Rohira in a few days personally to hear their grievances.

EDITOR OF "JOTI" ACQUITTED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 16.

Mr. Johnson, Sessions Judge of Chittagong, delivered judgment in the appeal preferred by Babu Kalisankar Chakravarti Editor of "Joti" a vernacular daily of Chittagong and Congress organ and Serajul Haq, a Mahomedan preacher and member of Khilafat Committee. They had been convicted by the Magistrate of being members of an unlaful assembly and abetment of commission of an offence in connection with leading a procession. The Judge acquitted Kalisankar and in the case of the other appellant directed the Magistrate to record further evidence, after which the appeal would be heard again.

MR. H. E. A. COTTON SUCCEEDS SIR SHAMSUL HUDA.

LONDON, May 15.

Mr. H. E. A. Cotton has accepted Lord Lytton's offer of the presidency of the Bengal Legislature in succession to Sir Shams-ul-Huda who is retiring on account of illhealth.

Eight Burmans including three retired officials have been nominated by the Government to fill up the vacancies created in Moulmein Municipal Committee, the cause of resignation of elected members being as a protest against election of a non-Burmese President. (A. P.).

A big tigress measuring over eight and a half feet was shot by a teacher of a school in Rangoon recently.

THE KANNADA LITERARY CONFERENCE.

EIGHTH SESSION.

The eighth session of the Kannada Literary Conference, convened by the Karnataka Sahitya Parishat, or Kannada Literary Academy, commenced at Davangere, in the Mysore State on 12th instant at 5 p.m., in the hall of the Government High School. There was a good gathering of delegates and visitors from various parts of the Kannada Country. Mr. V. B. Alur of Dharwar proposed Mr. M. Venkatakrishnaiya as President of the Conference.

After the President took his seat Mr. B. Venkatanaranappa, Secretary of the Academy read his annual report on the working of the Parishat, explaining how the soveral resolutions passed by the last year's Conference were dealt with and how the activities were going on with all possible speed and efficiency, and making an earnest appeal for larger sympathy and more liberal help and Co-operation.

Mr. M. Venkatakrishnaiya then delivered his presidential address tracing the history of the recent revival of Kannada learning in Mysore and indicating possible lines of literary development. He reffered to the founding of a *free* School by the late Maharaja, Shreekrishnraja Wodeyar III in Mysore for the imparting of English education and to the invitation sent out by him to the famous Pandits of Poona who had no encouragement there after the fall of the Peshwas. Besides thus laying the foundation for the development of the best Eastern and Western cultures, he got hundreds of books written in Kannada by scholars on all subjects of general interest and himself wrote some books. Later in the time of H. H. Sree Chamarajendra Wodeyar, Kannada literature received a further impetus for its growth.

After referring to the encouragement given to Kannada literature by recent rulers of Mysore, he enlarged on the value of good *Kavyas* as an instrument for uplifting life from a selfish to patriotic and philanthropic plane of living; and appealed for exertion by every Kannadiga to popularize good books. He suggested the formation of branches of the Parishat in all towns and villages throughout the land; and pleaded for unity of feeling and purpose among all the casts, creeds and communities of the country in the service of their common mother-tongue.

PACHORA TALUKA CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE

The First Co-operative Conference for the Pachora Taluka was held at Pachora on the 7th Instant, Mr. K. B. Bhadrapur presiding. In his address the President showed how the movement in the Taluka commenced as late as in the year 1914 and yet had taken long strides. The number of Societies in the Taluka at present was 63 out of which 58 were credit and 5 non-credit Societies. Then he dwelt upon certain needs of the Taluka amongst which prominently figured a Peoples Bank for Pachora, further development of the Cotton Sale Society a Branch of the East Khandesh Central Cooperative Bank and Cooperative Education. He closed by saying that the Cooperative Movement must become independent, and that would be possible only if the benificiaries of the Movement i.e., agriculturists realized their true position and took the movement in their own hands.

BHUSAVAL TALUKA CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

A Co-operative Conference of the Societies of the Bhusaval Taluka was held at Bodwad on the 10th instant.

After soveral speakers including the President had explained the principles of Co-operation and the utility of such Co-operative organisations. Six Resolutions were passed on topics of local interest. The most important of these were the three resolutions which referred to the training of Committee members at 4 centres of the Taluka; to the opening of a branch of the Institute for the Taluka and to the redemption of old debts of the members of good credit Societies.

E. I. R. INDIAN LABOUR ASSOCIATION

The Secretary of the E. I. R. Indian Labour Association writes:—

It was proposed to hold a meeting of the delegates of all the Indian Railway on the 25th instant. But as no arrangement could be made to hold the above meeting, the sister unions and associations need not take the trouble of sending their delegates for the occasion.

TESTING DIAMONDS.

Here are two simple methods of testing a diamond. (1) Simply drop the stone in a glass of clear water. The stone, if it is a genuine diamond, will still continue to radiate some of its brilliancy, but an imitation will have practically lost all of its glow and lustre. (2) Otherwise put a drop of water upon the surface of the stone and move about with the point of a pin. With a diamond the drop will remain globular and hold together after the manner of a particle of mercury. But on glass the drop will spread.

The above two are water tests but the following one is an eye test.

Take a sheet of white paper and upon this make a round black point with a pencil. Then hold the diamond a short distance away from this point with the left hand, while with the right hold a glass and through this get the stone in focus with the pencil dot. If the dot can be seen clearly the stone is a diamond; but if there is afogginess about this pencil point or if several pencil points appear, the stone is an imitation

Mahadeo Rajkar one of the prisoners who escaped from the Presidency Jail during the recent jail mutiny was sentenced on May 15th by the Presidency Magistrate to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment. (A. P.).

BHILL UNREST.

EFFORTS OF MAJOR PRITCHARD.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 15.

A communique states that further reports regarding operations against the Bhills and the Grassias in Rohera Tahsil in Sirohi State show that the headmen of Valoria and the headmen and the villagers of Bhula and Nana have performed the ceremony of breaking *aika* (unity) in the presence of Major Pritchard of the Political Department. The headmen were informed that definite orders would be passed on their grievances after consideration by the durbar. They were satisfied with this assurance.

In connection with the news contained in the above communique it may be mentioned that the Bhills and the Grassias of some villages had lately joined together in refusing to pay land revenue, unless it were reduced and had also asked for the removal of various grievances, particularly exactions and overweighing of their produce by junior officials. These people had left their villages and had fled to the hill near by.

CALCUTTA SCHOOL OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY.

The fourteenth meeting of the Advisory Board of the School Chemical Technology, Calcutta, was held at the room of the School at 127 A, Bowbazar Street, on Tuesday evening when there were present:—Captain J. W. Petavel, Dr. H. W. B Moreno, Messrs. I. C. Bose, and J. C. Ghosh.

The Board noted with gratification the various pharmaceutical products getting ready for sale, a novel phase of higher industrial activity in a teaching institution, which had been rendered possible by the recent grant of certain excise concessions and which marked the beginning of a new era in the life of a pioneer Technological Institute humbly initiated 3 years ago by private enterprise alone.

The pharmaceutical products referred to included preparations of belladonna, digitalis and other potent drugs as well as a very superior toilet preparation (a non-greasy and an antiseptic face cream) of everyday use. The technical examination which is absolutely necessary in order to ensure the purity and strength of these preparations, is an extremly tochical subject and the Board notice with approval the rare advantage offered to the students of throughly learning the subject at the institution, both chemically and microscopically, along with a practical training in commercial manufactures—facilities which are hardly obtainable, it being well known that a manufacturing concern seldom receives student apprentices except as labourers. The Board felt satisfied that the important fuctions performed by the School were in the best interests of the public whose active co-operation is therefore, earnestly solicited, there being already before them the examples set by St. Paul's College, Calcutta, and Raja Manindra Chandra Sinha of Paikpara.

YARN BANKS AND CLOTH DEPOTS.

To give a steady supply of yarn at a cheap rate and to dispose of the finished products of weavers, steps have been taken to establish two yarn banks and cloth depots, one at Zorwargunj and the other at Bagumganj both in Noakhali District. Local Committees have been formed for the working of the banks and tentative arrangements have been made with a Calcutta merchant for the supply of yarn. Draft rules for the conduct of business have been prepared and sent to the managing directors for acceptance. It is excepted that the banks will start work at an early date.

BHAGALPUR SILK INSTITUTE.

It has been decided to establish a silk institute in Bhagalpur which is the principal centre of tasar weaving industry in Behar. Experiments will be made to see whether mulberry and eri silk can be cultivated at Bhagalpur and the use of silks other than the tasar may be introduced among the weaving population. Attempts will be made to devise suitable means of twisting tasar and generally to improve the process of reeling and weaving silk. Special attention should be paid to the introduction of new patterns and designs. A few young men will also be trained in the institute.

BRITISH RIGHTS IN EGYPT.

THE PROCESS OF DISSOLUTION.

It is officially announced that British royal anniversaries will not in future be recognised in Egypt as public holidays.

Another official *communique* dealing with the question of land occupied by the military authorities in Alexandria, says that during the war the military occupied several areas along the sea-front for camps, rifle ranges, and manoeuvres. The authorities do not desire to give up the land at present, but do not wish to buy it. They are willing however, to rent it, and have invoked the assistance of the Government in making arrangements for rental with the respective proprietors. The *communique* is issued, it is stated, to correct other accounts of the matter appearing in the local Press, particularly those referring to the military's intention to expropriate the land in question.

Sepoy of No. 93 R.D.B.N.A. Infantry was convicted of an atempt at murder and recommended to mercy by the jury as the accused received provocation. The Judge in view of the recommendation passed sentence of seven years transportation.

BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS IN BURMA.

DIFFERENCES OF OPINION.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, May 15.

A meeting of the General Council of the Burmese Association Standing political committee called on last Sunday to consider the advisability of placing before the forthcoming general meeting a proposal to boycott the reformed legislative council apparently decided nothing, but considerable difference of opinion existed on the issue. Writing before the meeting the "New Burma" said a merely destructive policy without any alternative programme would be a blunder.

The editor of the "Daily News" Rangoon who supports the policy of Mr. Gandhi in an address at the Y. M. C. A. advocated Indians joining the General Council of the Burmese Association and thought Burmans could ill afford to reject the proferred hand of cooperation in the present Indo-Burman problem. The Burmans would be wrong in thinking that they could work out for their own salvation separately.

INCHCAPE RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE,

"BENGALEE'S" FAVOURITE NOMINEES,

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 15.

With regard to the Inchcape Retrenchment Committee, the "Bengalee" suggests that the Government of India should take the utmost care to appoint some independent Indian politicians as members of the Committee. In this connection the paper mentions the names of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Sir Viswesvarayya and Messrs. Dalal and Bhupendra Nath Basu. The paper emphasises especially the suitability of Mr. Basu, who has acquired most intimate knowledge of administrative and financial needs and the disbursements of Delhi and Simla.

TELEGRAMS FOR RUSSIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 15.

Telegrams for Russia in Europe can be sent at sender's risk via Teheran at one rupee three annas per word. These telegrams will be sent to the Tiflis Government, who will hand them over to the Russian Government for further despatch. The Eastern Telegraph Company notify that messages will be received in India containing the wireless from England to Cairo, thence to the destination by the Company's cables. Telegrams in the reverse direction from India to England cannot yet be accepted for transmission via Cairo Wireless.

MR. POLAK AT POONA.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, May 15.

Mr. Henry Polak, the champion of the cause of Colonial Indians who spent a couple of days here, was on Saturday last entertained to tea by the Deccan Sabha, Mr. Gupte M. L. C. presiding. The proceedings were of an informal nature, but Mr Polak is understood to have emphasised the need of active propaganda on liberal lines in England and of the strenuous endeavours to improve the status of Indians in the Colonies, the Keyna problem being regarded as the acid test of the sincerity of the Imperial statesmen to carry out the resolution of the last Imperial Cabinet into effect.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO CHEAT CURRENCY OFFICE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 15.

Amulya Charan Dutt and Sheik Yakub were sent up before the Third Presidency Magistrate on a charge of having attempted to cheat the Bombay Currency Office by presenting the right halves of four currency notes for rupees one hundred each, by falsely representing that he was the owner of the notes which he had received from the second accused and that the left halves had been destroyed by fire. Prior to this, the Bombay Currency Office received from Mr. Alla Datta, a merchant of Amritsar another claim for full value on four left half notes as the corresponding halves had been lost. Mr. Datta had proved by documentary evidence his claim and was paid in full the value of the notes

The case is proceeding.

DRINK PROBLEM COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, May 15.

The Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to consider the drink problem of the Presidency met this morning at Poona under the chairmanship of Rao Bahadur Sathe C. I. E. It examined three witnesses Mr. Hudson Collector of Poona, Mr Pradhan, a pleader of Nasik and Mr Mayn Govindji of Bombay. The first two advocated the desirability of enforcing local option while the third pleaded earnestly for total prohibition

CALCUTTA TAXICAB DACOITY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 15.

In connection with the taxicab dacoity which took place early on Saturday morning in Dharmatla Street, the police arrested another countryman and a woman. The total arrests up-to-date number sixteen. The police have succeeded in recovering some stolen property.

DESPERATE DACOITS.

EXCITING POLICE HUNT.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, May 12.

Bapoo Larkia, a Vagri, and Bhugwan Istoo, a Madari, both belonging to criminal tribes are the principal accused—in fact the two first accused in a dacoity case in connection with which a gang of about twelve dacoits were recently rounded up by the Bandra Police. These ringleaders with their comrades were locked up in the cells of the Bandra Police Station.

On the morning of the 3rd instant at about 8 o'clock the two prisoners were removed for a while to an outhouse. As usual, as a necessary precaution, they were manacled together with a single pair of handcuffs both having their hands on the off-side free. As they reached their objective, it appears they gave such a strong jerk with both their linked hands that the "pair of bangles" snapped, and they leapt over the high latticed fencing so amazingly that before their watchmen could recover from their surprise, they had vanished out of sight and had once more regained their freedom.

Ever since their escape the police left no stone unturned to ferret out the fugitives. On Monday morning information reached the police that the pair of celebrities were that night going to pay a visit to an idol of their hearts residing at Bhoiwada, Parel. The police, therefore, made elaborate preparations to trap them. The way to this woman's house lay through a large maidan. Here on the outskirts a party of police lay in ambush for them. At the expected moment, about 8 p.m., the pair were seen walking together through the maidan. A preconcerted signal being given the police party swooped down upon the two men, who seemed to have been very quick in their elusive tactics. Bapoo doubled and fled in the direction of the village, and as he brandished a knife while running, his pursuers dared not capture him. Bhugwan ran in the opposite direction, through the maidan. The party pursuing him was led by Noor Khan, a Pathan Police Head Constable. Bhugwan attempted to make Noor Khan give up the chase by throwing a volley of stones at him, one of which hit his forehead. Nothing daunted the Pathan retaliated with similar missiles, one of which hurt Bhugwan very severely on the chin knocking a great deal of the wind out of him. As the two men were coming to close quarters Bhugwan drew a knife, but the Pathan hit him so severely on the hand with his club that the knife fell. He then threw Bhugwan down and pressing his right knee against his chest he pinned him to the ground, and unloosening his turban he bound his hands with the pugree. By this time other policemen came up and Bhugwan was properly secured.

Bhugwan, it appears, was arrayed like a dandy. He wore a pair of spring spectacles and an alpaca coat, so that one not knowing him, might easily have taken him for a doctor or professor rather than a jail bird.

BHUGWAN GETS SIX MONTHS.

Soon after Bhugwan's capture he was placed before the First Class Resident Magistrate, Bandra, charged with having escaped from legal custody. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Magisterial enquiry into the dacoity case has not yet commenced.

Bapoo Larkia is still at large.

BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.

The Balance Sheet and Profit Loss A/C of this Bank for the Year ending 31st December 1921. show the following results:—

The gross profit of the Bank for the year is Esc. 46,130,014 113, adding to it the balance brought forward from the previous year, Esc. 35,612, 96, the total amounts to Esc. 46,484,627, 073. Deducting therefrom the various expenses, including Income Tax, Statutory Contribution to the Government, etc., etc., the Net Balance available for distribution is Esc. 6,596.373, 65 which the Board of Directors has proposed to distribute as follows:

Transfer to permanent Reserve Fund Esc. 700,000,00, which added to the previous balance amounts to Esc. 22.200.000.00; transfer to Extra Reserve Fund Esc. 500,000,00 which added to the balance brought forward amounts to Esc. 5,000,000,00; transfer to Employees Pension Fund Esc. 62.417,60; pay Dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. to the shareholders, the dividends on the Working Shares granted to the Staff absorbing Esc 77.430.60; and leaving a balance of Esc. 456,525,45 to be carried forward to next Year's A/C. It is noteworthy that the Reserve Fund of the Bank amounts to Esc. 27,200,000,00; (£6,038,400) considerably exceeding the paid up Capital of the Bank which is Esc. 24,000,000,00 (£5,328,000).

A KHADI WEDDING.

(From a Correspondent.)

WARDHA, May 13.

The marriage of Mr. Hariram, the son of Seth Ramnathji, a well-known Marwari gentleman, took place at Shegaon purely in *khadi* dress. Seth Jamnalalji Bajaj also graced the occasion with his presence. The party started on the 8th evening and reached Shegaon next day in the morning. Reception was accorded to the party in the wayside stations. In the morning the party drove into the City. All over 100 persons were dressed in pure *khadi*, with Gandhi caps on with a few exceptions of Khadi Marwadi turbans. The scene was noteworthy. The public of Shegaon was much impressed with the scene. All the clothes presented to the bride were of pure *khadi*. At night on the marriage day Seth Jamnalalji Bajaj and Pandit Satyadeo, Editor "Rajasthan Kesari," Wardha, addressed the party under the presidentship of Seth Ramnathji, laying stress on the advantages of the use of *khadi* and the part of the Marwari community in the attainment of Swarajya.

Opinions of the Day.

Flowers of Non-Violence.

The "Swarajya":—While the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri is feted by the Viceroy and allowed to indulge in the usual platitudes about 'the Government identifying themselves with the people, the Government are rushing headlong in their career of repression. The U. P. has already been deprived of its noblest leaders. The members of the Provincial Congress Committee are kept in prison inspite of the declared illegality of their conviction. On the top of it all, comes the news that 'the finest flowers of non-violence' Sjt. Devadas Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru are arrested, that the former has been awarded 18 months' imprisonment for a speech calling upon people to enlist as volunteers, and that the latter is to be tried for sedition. Whatever may be the immediate occasion for these proceedings, it is clear that the U. P. Government wish to take time by the fore-lock and prevent the inauguration of individual Civil Disobedience by the Provincial Congress Committee. But how such a result could be gained by exasperating public opinion and removing from the scene the two men who are qualified to preserve an atmosphere of non-violence, passes our understanding.

Bureaucracy's Reply to Mr. Sastri.

"The Hindu."—As though by way of reply to the Rt. Hon. Sastri's suggestion that our juvenile patriots guilty of technical offences might be released, Sir Harcourt Butler's Government have secured the conviction of one of the most child-like, prominent, selfless and charming of our juvenile patriots for what Mr. Sastri would call a mere technical offence under an extraordinary law. Mr. Devadass Gandhi's sole guilt was that he exhorted his audience to support the Congress by becoming Congress volunteers. That may well be a crime under the so-called law, the Criminal Law Amendment Act, but it is a crime of which many thousands in India may be prepared to plead guilty if circumstances for it arose. As for the harsh sentence on Devadoss, Mahatma Gandhi has, as it were, consecrated his whole family to the service of the nation and he would have welcomed it in good cheer. But the country stands simply scandalised at acts like these. Passing in review the recent prosecutions leading into the prison house eminent men of whom any country might be proud, one wonders whither the authorities are drifting. Does it not look as though their real objective is to stampede the Congress into offering civil disobedience?

The Liberal Conference.

The "Tribune":—The Conference of Bombay Liberals held on Saturday and Sunday, a brief report of which has already appeared in these columns, seems to have been an absolutely bald and unenthusiastic even, notwithstanding the fact that eminent Indians, honoured alike at home and abroad for their high attainments and position, took a leading part in it. On the first day only 400 people attended it and on the second day 200; and this fact unquestionably demonstrates how little power and influence the Liberals have over the people and in the country generally. This is perhaps not to be wondered at, considering the present political situation in India and the attitude of Liberals as a body to the policy of ruthless repression carried on by the bureaucracy, which is responsible for the dumb suffering of thousands of innocent and ardent patriots of India. Not a word was spoken at the Conference condemning repression and not one resolution was passed calculated to stay the hand of the Government and to show it a better way. This does not mean that the great leaders of the Liberal Party had no sympathy for those who have been suffering. But their sympathy and ardour was obviously damped by their political creed which condemns non-co-operation movement as a cult of anarchy and disorder and regards the 25,000 patriots who are rotting in jail as mere "victims" of a dangerous movement. Mr. Sastri in his presidential address applauded the social work of the N. C. O. movement such as the removal of untouchability, the spread of temperance and the gospel of Swadeshi; but he said the evil of its political side lay in its effects such as the destruction of property and the "deprivation of the liberties" of 25,000 men. He could say little more for the sufferings of so many of his innocent countrymen whose patriotism and willing sacrifice is so well demonstrated.

Dr. Gour's Fears.

The "Hindu":—Dr. Gour appears to have been grievously hurt by the rumoured possibility of Lord Reading resigning the Viceroyalty. He hastens to the print with the statement that in Lord Reading's resignation is the greatest calamity that can befall India. He apprehends that the event, should it happen, will break the hearts of the constitutionalists which have already been lacerated by the downfall of Mr. Montagu. Dr. Gour continues, with astonishing lack of humour, to lavish encomiums on a Viceroy whose regime has been marked—among numerous other evils by condonation of the most perverse twistings of repressive law. The leader of the Democratic Party concludes his eulogy with the statement that in Lord Reading must be the finality of all our hopes for further reforms. We dare say Reuter's cable should have caught Dr. Gour at an odd moment, to make him burst out with such sentiments. At any rate the news has now been contradicted and we hope Dr. Gour's heart, as that of other "constitutionalists" will desist from breaking.

A Madras Government Press communique says the thanks of the Government are due to Mr. Vernor for his skilful handling of the situation in Guntur District. He has succeeded in restoring considerable measure of respect for law and order, has revived the confidence of village officers and ryots and has dealt effectively with the conspiracy to withhold payment of taxes with the result that the entire land revenue demand for the year was collected by the beginning of April.

SPRUE & CHRONIC DYSENTERY

Permanently successful cures of the most hopeless cases by our combined Drug and Diet treatment entirely original, and based upon rational and scientific principles still undreamt of in Allopathy. Consultation FREE by experts on SUNDAYS and MONDAYS only; also by Correspondence.

THE INDIAN CHAMBER OF MEDICINES

Opp. Bhuleshwar Tank, BOMBAY.
Tele. Address: "LOKAVAIDYA."

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Successful in Europe and America,

Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan

God has sent down from heaven no disease but there is a cure for it. Happy news for the sick suffering from the diseases of the eye.

By the loss of sight the countenance becomes ugly and life becomes miserable I am well experienced in every sort of medical work, and the treatment of the diseases of the eye I have taken up as a special profession. To cure the diseases of the eyes, special use is made of

MAMIRE-KA-SURMA

which have received the commendation of almost all the European gentary. Blood pills, chronic headache SOZAK, JIRYANI Rheumatism, loss of vitality, asthma, cough, bronchitis, all kinds of fevers, loss of manly powers and other chronic diseases are specially treated.

Special arrangements for purdah woman. The poor are freely admitted. Those who are well off are charged according to their standing.

Visiting hours From 7 A. m. to 12 noon and From 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. I have received testimonials from the Grecian, Italin, French, British and American Governments' besides a number of certificates from the nobility of these countries, which may be seen if desired. Patients can by simply writing general condition of health, obtain proper medicines under V. P.P

Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan

5 Sandhurst Rord,
Jhaveri Mansion, Near Marwadi Vidyalaya, Bombay No. 4.

THE PORCUPINE FOUNDRY COMPANY, LD.

Head Office,
MERCANTILE CHAMBERS, GRAHAM ROAD, BALLARD ESTATE.
Telephone No 722.
Telegrams "Cliworks"
(P. O Box No. 404).

FOUNDRY AND WORKS, GLIMAX MACHINE WORKS,
110, ARTHUR ROAD,
JACOB CIRCLE BOMBAY.
SLIPWAY—SAND BASIN, WAZAGON,
DOCK STORES—ALEXANDRA DOCKS.

CONSTRUCTIONAL and General Engineers, Shipbuilders and Repairers, Boilermakers and Shipwrights, Coppersmiths, Plumbers, Iron and Brass Founders.

ELECTRIC ARC CUTTING AND WELDING, OXY ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING, MILL-WORK A SPECIALITY.

Managing Agents—
GLADSTONE WYLLIE & Co.
5, Council use Street, Calcutta.

AWARDS
At the
ALL INDIA PATNA HANDWEAVING EXHIBITION.

The following NINE MEDALS were awarded us at the above Exhibition for our Handloom Goods
TAKEN FROM STOCK :—
1 Gold medal, 5 Silver medals, 3 Bronze medals.
Apply for Samples of our products :—
Household Linen, Suitings, Shirtings, Dress Meterials.

We are also Makers of all kinds of Earthenware, Terracotta and Firsday goods, and of Burglar Proof safes.

THE COMMENWEALTH TRUST, Ltd.
(Incorporated in England.)
(Late Basel Mission Industrials)
CALICUT
Malabar.

THE BEAUTY OF LIFE
THE WOMAN.
An interesting reading supplied gratis and post free.
(Limited copies only)
Write at once to :—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

AMRUTANJAN
Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact. Amrut anjan is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pain, swelling sprain, stiff joint cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains sheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Costs 10 Annas. Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all ACHES and PAIN
GANDHI CALENDER 4 As:

READ YOUR FUTURE.
STATE your time and date of birth or time of writing your letter. You will be given a full reading of your Life for five years to come for Rs. 2-8. Annual Life-Reading Rs. 1 with character, etc., only General whole Life-Reading Rs. 10. Results most accurate and striking, beware of the *local*, new and young astrologer, here charges are payable in advance.
ADVANCED ASTROLOGICAL HOME.
Kasimkot. Vizag Dist. S. India.

Wonderful Astrologer
Mr. Rupachandha, B.A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 10-10-12. "The perusal of THE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well-repaid me."
The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enable you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character Reading of everybody, etc. It also contains God's Siva's method of telling future events without horoscopes or date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The premier Astrological Bureau, Chodavaram Vizag. District.

NEW MACHINERY IN STOCK FOR SALE
Ruston Hornsby Oil engines, Portable Steam engine & Boiler Pumps Flour & Oil mills, Lathes, Drilling machines. Rice hullers, Shaftings pulleys, Oils, Beltings, etc.
Eruch. D. Engineer & Coy.
364 Two Tanks, Bombay.

SAJAN & CO
FORT. BOMBAY.
ROOFING WHITE GLAZED FLOORING MARBLE TILES
Suppliers to Government Public Works Department & Native States.
Tel. Add. SAJAN CO. BOMBAY.
Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

MELLIN'S FOOD, Starch free. Untouched by hand
A PERFECT DIET for INFANTS from BIRTH
MELLIN'S LACTO, Starch free. Prepared in a few seconds
A COMPLETE DIET for INFANTS & ADULTS
where fresh milk is unobtainable
MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS, for immediate use
THE IDEAL DIET during WEANING and for GROWING CHILDREN
Every Mother should read the "Care of Infants in India," gladly sent FREE by:
LATHAM ABERCROMBIE & CO., BOMBAY.

SUPERB VALUES.
H and B
"HOWES and BURLEY"
MOTOR CAR BULB HORNS.
H and B
These well-known H. & B. Horns are British made and will give satisfaction to MOTORISTS. Their Popularity is due to the reliability of their sound under all circumstances, coupled with their excellent finish combined with durability. Fitted with high quality rubber bulbs.
——COMPARE OUR PRICES——
MARED AT COST TO CLEAR.

"H. & B." DOUBLE TURN Horn. Bugle type, 20 inches long, with 7 inch solid tube extension. As Sketch.
No. 1105-A. ALL BRASS Our price Rs 20-0 each. (Local Price Rs. 35-0)
No. 1105-B. ALL NICKEL Our price Rs. 22-8 each. (Local Price Rs. 36-0.)
"H. & B." SINGLE TURN Horn. 20 inches long, with 7 inch solid tube extension.
No. 1081A. ALL BRASS. Our Rs. 14-0 each (Local Price Rs 22-8.)
No. 1081B. ALL NICKEL. Our Price Rs. 15-8 each (Local price Rs 25.0)
"LOCAL PRICES."
We present the prices at which they are sold in the Bombay market.
NOTE :—Our low prices are NETT to the trade
The Advance Motor Co.,
THE HOME OF ACCESSORIES
LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.
Teleg:—"AUTOMOTIVE."

INDIAN "UNREST."

LORD RONALDSHAY'S SURVEY.

Lord Ronaldshay gave an interview in mail week to a correspondent of the "Yorkshire Post" regarding the situation in India.

"The aftermath of the war has," said his Lordship in the course of the interview, "been felt in India almost as much as it has been in Europe. In particular, the economic strain has been very great upon the people of India. Prices, which rose very high during the war, have been very slow to fall, and that is one of the root causes of the widespread character of the present unrest in India. The real danger of the present position there arises out of the fact that the recent agitation has taken hold of the uneducated masses of the people. So far as Bengal is concerned, the storm of agitation, which had been gathering force during last summer, and which broke over the country in the autumn, reached its climax in December; but before I left the disturbance had to a considerable extent died down again. The arrest of Mr. Gandhi last month passed off with surprisingly little trouble, and the Government of India may well claim, I think, success for their policy in allowing Mr. Gandhi so much rope. He was a dangerous factor in the situation, mainly on account of the hold which he obtained over the uneducated masses. He was regarded by vast numbers of people as the incarnation of the Deity. Mr. Gandhi had promised the people 'Swaraja,' which is usually interpreted to mean Home Rule, first by a date last autumn, a date which was subsequently postponed from time to time, until it was finally declared to be December 31st last. The fact that December 31st actually passed, and the world went on as usual, probably did more to disillusion the masses than anything else. Moreover, the people are becoming tired of incessant agitation, and the result was that when Mr. Gandhi was actually arrested his popularity was already on the decline.

THE FUTURE.

"And what of the future?" I asked Lord Ronaldshay.

"On the whole," he replied, "I am by no means a pessimist. So far as the intelligentsia in Bengal are concerned, they have never been wholehearted supporters of Mr. Gandhi's plan of campaign. There are in Bengal men of brilliant attainments who, like Mr. Gandhi, are seeking to force the pace. They desire to obtain for themselves complete Home Rule immediately. When dealing with such persons one has to remember that they have in recent years come into a full realisation of their own historic past. They are undoubtedly, in many cases obsessed with a belief that their own culture and civilisation have been stamped down to a large extent by the somewhat aggressive civilisation of the West. There are many points at which the civilisation and culture of the East and West undoubtedly clash; and while one cannot but condemn the methods by which many of these persons seek to achieve their ends, one cannot but sympathise with much that lies behind their attitude. These men will remain violent critics of the present Administration, though I think it more than possible that before very long they will change the policy of non-cooperation propounded by Mr. Gandhi for a policy of attacking the Administration through the Legislative Councils inaugurated rather more than a year ago under the reform scheme. But it would be a mistake to supose that these men represent the bulk of the educated class. There is a large portion of the educated class in Bengal which is as eager as any of the more violent agitators to obtain self-government, but which realises that the true interests of the country lie in obtaining their ends by constitutional methods rather than by attempts at revolution. Men like Surendra nath Bannerjee, who was once known as the 'uncrowned King of Bengal,' is now the first Minister under the reformed Constitution, and the leader of the Constitutional party. No one can possibly throw doubts upon the purity of his patriotism. But he has seen with clearer vision than his more violent compartriots that the successful evolution of his country must be in cooperation with, and not in hostility to, the British element in the country. There are others, like the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan, a leading Hindu noble man of Bengal, who represents the old landed aristocracy of the country who have a permanent stake in the land, who will always be a tremendous factor in giving stability during periods of transition. I do not doubt that agitation will continue, and I do not deny that there is a danger of possible outbreaks of violence in different parts of the country during the coming months. But taking a long view, I am hopeful that the Constitutional party in the country will win through, and that in due course self-government within the Empire will be achieved by those who have thrown in their lot with the scheme of Constitutional Reform which was inaugurated 18 months ago."

PROGRESSIVE RATNAGIRI

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Through my humble but persevering efforts, the President of the District Local Board of Ratnagiri,—the birth-place of the late Lokamanya Tilak,—has been pleased to carry into effect a resolution for introducing spinning wheels in all the Local Board Vernacular Schools, in order to train the pupils of the age of ten and upwards, in spinning. May I, therefore, appeal to all the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, to pass a similar resolution in their next Corporation meeting, to be held in the first week of next month, to enable the pupils of the Bombay Municipal vernacular schools, to be trained in spinning, for promoting "Cottage Industry" as well as a progressive and economic movement? May I appeal to Shet Haji Mia Mohomed Chotani, Shet Haji Sidick Khatri and Dr. M. B. Velkar—to take the lead in this matter?—Yours, etc.,

NARAYEN RAO KULKERNY.

FRONTIER COMMITTEE

PESHAWAR BAR EXAMINED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, May 13.

Two representatives of the Peshawar Bar Association appeared before the Frontier Committee. The Association was for the separation of settled districts from the control of political administration. It considered expedient to restore these districts to the Punjab, because complete machinery of reformed Government would be too expensive to a miniature and poor Province. Mr. Sadudin added that while his Association's view regarding the judiciary was that it be transferred to the Punjab, his personal opinion was against such a transfer. Mr. Mathradas, the second representative of the Association, said if the transfer of the judiciary was not feasible it must be improved by providing that no military officer be appointed to a judicial post unless he had sound legal knowledge.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd accompanied by the personal staff left Kashmir on the 14th May and will arrive at Mahableshwar on the 21st May.

OFFICIAL EVIDENCE AGAINST SEPARATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, May 13.

Mr. Handyside, Officiating Commandant, Frontier Constabulary, and Mr. K. Short Personal Assistant to Inspector-General of Police, giving evidence before the Frontier Committee to-day spoke against separation of the settled districts from the unadministered tracts and their amalgamation with the Punjab because it would militate efficiency. Mr. Handyside contended that separation would mean formation of two watertight compartments creating obstacles in the way of residents of the Frontier Province obtaining redress against the trans-border offenders and unless the present state of union continued, it would be difficult for the Constabulary to cross the border line and pursue the raiders.

Mr. Short attributed the rise in the number of crimes to the general wave of crime all over India as well as to the despair brought about by famine. If the police organisation were effective and if the Deputy Inspector-General of Police was given special powers, the witness would not object to the amalgamation of the five settled districts with the Punjab. The Committee adjourned to-day and will visit Khyber Pass to-morrow in the forenoon and in the afternoon will examine Sir John Maffey in camera.

BELGAUM CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

CONSOLIDATION OF SMALL HOLDINGS

The Secretary, Reception Committee, 2nd Divisional Cooperative Conference, Belgaum, wires under date May 15 :—

Under the auspices of the Cooperative Institute, the 2nd Divisional Cooperative Conference passed off successfully under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Mehta, Minister. Prominent officers of Cooperative, Agricultural, Revenue and other allied departments and delegates from various societies attended. Mr. Lokur, Chairman, Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates in suitable words. The President congratulated the Karnatak on the progress made, but emphasised the need of greater consolidation of work. He explained in detail the scheme of coordination of agriculture and cooperation and asked the Conference to make suggestions on the consolidation of small holdings. He showed the directions in which secondary industries, especially weaving, could be developed.

COOPERATION IN VILLAGES.

Mr. Madan, Registrar, reviewed the resolutions of the last Divisional Conference and the actions taken on them. Rao Bahadur Naik spoke on the economic condition of villagers as affected by the cooperative movement. He regretted the fact that many societies enlisted more members than they could finance. He then emphasised the need of increasing local deposits which alone indicated economy. Mr. Nalavadi, President of the Karnatak Branch of the Institute, detailed the progress of the branch and its future plan of work.

Subject Committees were then appointed to consider the subjects and draft resolutions. These were considered in the open sitting yesterday and there was lively discussion especially on the question of fodder societies and the consolidation of holdings. Important speeches on the resolutions included those of Mr. Mountford, Dr. Mann, Prof. Bhate and Mr. Huli. The proceedings terminated with an at home on behalf of the Reception Committee.

The Municipal Commissioner of Faridpur (Bengal) have adopted a resolution prohibiting slaughter of cows within the Municipal area. (A.P.)

Six Congress workers of Noakhali (Bengal) have been bound over under section 107 Criminal Procedure Code to keep the peace for one year on the allegation that they are putting pressure upon the rural police to resign their posts and that they are making determined attempts to boycott the *Chowkidars* and *Daddadars* who would not agree with them. (A.P.)

Mr. Gupta the Chairman of Calcutta Corporation has applied for six weeks privilege leave with effect from 18th instant. The Deputy Chairman, the Chief Engineer and Executive Engineer, Drainage, are also going away on leave at the same time. (A.P.).

Business Season is Dull
And if you be Dull too
Your Business will be Duller Still
Trade is only made
by creating Desire for particular products by arousing what is known as "Consumer interest" by proclaiming the virtues of the wares in the market places
To Stimulate your Business
the Need is for strong, forceful, educative publicity, both in your city and outside world which will rouse the Consumers from their apathy and indifference
Advertising Awakens Interest
but, so long as we are content to concentrate all our energies on purchase or production and little, if any, on
The problem of selling and distribution
so long will the growth and revival of business be postponed
We know your goods are right: we know that they have a prestige unequalled in commercial circle and we believe if the consumer only realised their Value and Superiority of advantages he would buy them always in preference to those of your Competitors.
Publicity is just as urgently needed
as the other branches of trade to safeguard your interests by keeping the Public well-informed as to your scope and capacity.
The Bombay Chronicle gives you the Publicity more than what others can give and you get the best returns herefrom.

H. A. KADIR & Co.,
KAPDI, NINAS, SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY 4.
Will do everything necessary for your enquiries & orders for MOTOR ACCESSORIES AND COACH GOODS. *Try once* and *you will be convinced.*
Telegrams :—"MOTORSTORE"

WARNING TO THE PUBLIC.
INTENDING purchasers of Indian Silver Articles are advised to see that the Articles are HALL MARKED by a reputable firm. Messrs. HUGHES & DAVIES, 139, Medows Street, FORT, undertake this work, and issue a Certificate with every Article Assayed by them and marked with their registered HALL MARKS.
C12779

Biochemistry or Life Chemistry.
The Science which heals the sick scientifically and employs medicine only constituents of the blood.
Thousands of hopeless cases cured. Numerous testimonials open to inspection.
Certain cure for Sprue, Gallstone Sinus Tumours, Cataract, Apendicitis, Paralysis, etc. No operation. No injection.
Our medicines are non-poisonous.
DR. SAM. WILLIAM,
Graduated Biochemist,
No. 1, Cantonment Road, Lucknow, U. P.

It goes without saying that
Ballwalla & Homi
Who have their Show-rooms at Hornby road, opposite Whiteaway and Kalbadevi Road, are the
LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY.
Enterprize and progress are their watch words and if you are in need of anything the newest, to latest in the Spectacle Line, you cannot do better than have a peep in one of their Show-rooms.
They possess unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon. Sir D. D. Davar, Justice of the High Court, the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Sir D. J. Tata and a host of others, some to the effect that their complicated Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALIWALLA and HOMI, the workmanship of which is as good as any of Europe or America.
They have the unique distinction of having own more than one gold medal, for superb craftsmanship.

HINDUSTAN ASSURANCE & MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY LTD.
Bombay Branch Alice Building, Top Floor Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL — DOWRY

For Your son at age 21 for two annas a day. **Rs. 1000** For Your daughter at age 13 for 3½ annas a day.

ATTRACTIVE SCHEMES, LOWEST PREMIUM, LIBERAL DIVIDENDS.
Applications for Agencies invited.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
A. KESAVA RAO, *Branch Secretary.*

Now is the Time to Buy

DURING THE HOT SEASON YOU NEED AN EXTRA SUPPLY OF

Summer Suitings, Shirts, Hosiery, Dhoties, Saries Etc.

OUR SPECIAL CONCESSION OF

6¼ % ON ALL PURCHASES

WILL THEREFORE BE GREATLY APYRECIATED

BUY NOW. *BUY NOW.*

Asoka Swadeshi Stores,
LIMITED,

GENERAL, DRAPERS, TAILORS
& GENT'S OUTFITTERS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

— ALSO AT —

CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION, **BOMBAY**
NASIK, KARACHI & POONA CITY.
and at SHOODH SWADESHI BHANDAR (The best shop for PURE INDIAN GOODS)
KALBADEVI ROAD, **BOMBAY.**

AMBER TIPS TEA
CAN YOU AFFORD IT?

Some people continue to drink cheap inferior tea, because they say, that in these days of high prices, they cannot afford to pay a few annas per pound more, for good, pure tea.

The difference between the price of a cup of Amber Tips, and a cup of cheap and nasty fluid, is just.

ONE QUATER OF A PIE!

Can you afford to spend this amount, in safeguarding your health, and that of your children, by using only AMBER TIPS?

The purest, most delicious, and most wholesome product of the best tea gardens of India,

Sold by all retail dealers in Bombay at the following prices:—

ORANGE PEKOE BLEND, Re. 1/8. PEKOE BLEND Re. 1/4.

AMBER TIPS TEA COMPANY,
AMBER TIPS BUILDINGS,
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

Keep Your Skin Nice

and your complexion fresh and youthful by the daily use of Ven-Yusa Face Cream.

This fragrant *non-greasy* toilet discovery gives the skin a re-vitalizing "oxygen bath," and effectively protects it against the beauty-destroying effects of wind, heat and dust.

A few touches of Ven-Yusa morning, noon and night will accomplish wonders! Sunburn, freckles, soreness, redness and irritation vanish as by magic.

Ven-Yusa, the ideal Cream to use at all seasons, is obtainable of chemists, bazaars and perfumers, in dainty toilet jars, at One Rupee.

I.V.108.

VEN-YUSA
OXYGEN FACE CREAM

Cheap Money. No. Botheration

LOANS at 6 % PER ANNUM

Do you want a Loan
And pay it by convenient instalments.
Then why go to the Usurers and Shylocks?

when
"Solar Loan Bond"
secures you

Loans from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 0,000 at 6% per annum at the same time you **double** your first cost.

Repayment of Loan by 60 equall instalments of Rs. 50 a month and upwards.

Open to all Respectable persons whose monthly income is above Rs. 250.

Full Particulars free from

The Solar Assurance Co., Ld.
(Deptt. 3)
Post Box 20.
BOMBAY.

SPARE TIME AGENTS WANTED.

INCOME TAX
AND
SUPER TAX

SPECIALITY.

SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF RAILWAY & STEAMER CLAIMES
PROMPT EXECUTION OF COURT DECREES.
SATISFACTION GAURANTEED.
APPLY:—

THE ALL INDIA UNITED CLAIM AGENCY.
Moos Building, 18 Kalbadevi Road,
NEXT EDWARD THEATRE.
Telephone: 5287.

SOLE AGENTS:—MYERS PUMPS,

MYERS SPRAY PUMPS

K. B. JOSHI & Co., 321, HORNBY ROAD; FORT, BOMBAY.

Fresh stock of MYERS SPRAY PUMPS for hot season. Ask for our special S. P. Catalogue immediately. Also large stock of Myers Pumps for all purposes.

Tele. No. 4834.

MYERS SPRAY PUMPS

AMERICA'S FEAR.

RECOGNITION OF SOVIET.

Although the American Ambassador to Italy sits at Genoa only as observer, and not having the status even of a barrister with a watching brief, in no capital are the proceedings in Genoa followed with more absorbing interest than in Washington, for decisions reached by the Conference may have a vital bearing upon the future policy of the United States, says the Washington correspondent of "The Morning Post." The message from Genoa would indicate that agreement is virtually in sight regarding Russia's war debts and the recognition of the Soviet, and yet the State Department maintains that nothing has been done at Genoa which has changed the American attitude as set forth in Mr. Hughes's Note declining the invitation to Genoa, the American position being that there could be no dealings with Russia until, in effect, she abandoned Communism. But if all the other Great Powers recognise Russia with her present system of government, how can the United States alone refuse recognition?

A further embarrassing question arises. The Allies, according to information here, propose to cut down Russia's war debets, and remit a certain amount of accrued interest. Now Russia owes the United States 187,000,000 dollars, plus interest, and the claims of American nationals for damages to their property; but, as the United States is unrepresented on the Reparation Commission, and has no voice at Genoa, she has no part in any settlement which the Allies may reach.

The War Debt Commission recently confirmed by the Senate has practically no latitude in effecting settlements with debtors of the American Government. The Commission is prohibited from remitting any of the debts, the rate of interest is determined, bonds may not run for more than twenty-five years, and bonds of one country cannot be substituted for those of another. Under the circumstances the Commission, if it should deal directly with Russia, must stand on the strict letter of the law—that is, it must demand 187,000,000 dollars, plus interest, etc.; but it is asked how can the Commission have any dealings with Russia inasmuch as Russia, so far as its Government is concerned, does not exist in the eyes of the United States.

AN IMPOSSIBLE POSITION.

Official relations with an unrecognised Government are not only an absurity, but an impossibility, both legally and physically, and hence the first step would be at least a quasi-recognition of the Soviet, and so the United States finds itself in the anomalous position of not being able to agree to any treaty or agreement made at Genoa (which was its position in regard to the Treaty of Versailles) and of not being able to make a separate treaty with Russia. With Germany a separate Treaty of Peace was made; with Russia that cannot be done until there is recognition. Consequently it is said here in influential quarters, distasteful as it may be for the Administration to recognise the Soviet, eventually it will have to be done and a treaty will have to be made with Russia, who will then demand that the United States must make the same concessions as the other Powers.

It would be somewhat ironical that while the United States insists upon Great Britain, France, and other Allied Powers paying their debts to the last penny with a rate of interest in excess of what the American Government pays upon its borrowings, Russia will be forgiven a large part of her debt and be able practically to fix her own terms. It would be an invitation to the other nations to play the part of the prodigal son and feel sure of being welcomed back with the fatted calf.

Would the Senate ratify such a treaty? It is impossible to say at this time. There is a certain element in the Senate, Republicans as well as Democrats, who have long been agitating for recognition of the Soviet, and the majority of the Republicans might feel it necessary for political and other reasons to ratify any treaty having the approval of their President.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

NATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, May 13.

The Organising Secretary of the Volunteer Corps of Ahmedabad has issued definite instructions for the guidance of the volunteers in uniforms who have offered to sell *Khadi*. A scheme has been prepared to organise a mounted volunteer corps at Ahmedabad, it being understood that the expenses incurred in connection with horses and uniforms are defrayed by the volunteers themselves.

In the Ahmedabad district the *khadi* propaganda is in full swing. The propagandists of this place are leaving no stone unturned in their attempt to popularise khadi and they are achieving considerable success.

Arrangements are being pushed through at Anand where the Sixth Gujarat Political Conference presided over by Shrimati Kasturba Gandhi is to be held on May 25th and 26th. The organisers have good reason to believe that the *Parishad* will be largely attended by all classes of Hindus and Mahomedans, including the "Ras Mandali" of Dhasa and the "Bhajan Mandalis" of Guiarat. It has been decided to hold a conference of Patidars along with the Parishad and to organise a Swadeshi Bazar, where the articles of home manufacture of all grades will be exhibited.

A Government communique notes that in view of recent complaints attention of police has been drawn to rules regarding handcuffing undertrial prisoners which are not to be disregarded.

The Chairman of European Association at a recent annual meeting alluded to protests against the diminution of Rangoon Garrision.

Despite weak market and lack of Java and China demand for rice, holders of paddy continue the policy of selling only at prices above rice equivalent.

Mr. B. says: "I was suffering from over-strain too high tension, and nervousness. I gave Glaxo a trial and have found the greatest benefit from it."

The best of all Tonics

In sickness, in convalescence; if insomnia troubles you, or if you are merely 'run down," Glaxo is the best tonic of all.

Glaxo, the solids of pure, rich milk, can be assimilated easily by the most enfeebled digestion. Its perfect freedom from bacteria safeguards against infection, and the method of preparation—simply add hot boiled water—enables its strength to be adapted to the requirements of the patient. The stimulating, nerve-restoring elements required to recapture lost health and vigour are found in

Glaxo
The Super-Milk

taken as a milk-drink or as the basis of many appetising milk dishes

PLENTIFUL SUPPLIES OF GLAXO ARE NOW AVAILABLE Through.
Messrs. GRINDLAY & CO., BOMBAY.

Proprietors: Joseph Nathan & Co., Limited, London & New Zealand.

What Motor Do You Use?

INVICTA ELECTRIC MOTORS
ON EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT
Always in stock in sizes of ½ to 100 B. H. P. either for A. C. or D. C. Circuits.

PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.

INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT **Co.,**
80, HOMJI STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(Near Town Hall Gardens.)
P. O. Box No 799

NOTICE.

STEEL - - -
SPRING - -

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY
IMPORTANT TO
Railways Government, Works, Engineers, etc., etc.,

Best Warranted Steel Spring Flat bars of following sizes available of American quality. Tested & approved by Govt.

3" x 5/16"	580	bars	4½" ⅜"	400	bars.
3" x ⅜"	100	,,	3" x 7/16"	445	,,
3½" x ⅜"	450	,,	4" x 1/2"	330	,,
4" x ⅜"	370	,,			

Apply sharp for prices stating requirements to

BOX NO. 8054. C/o THIS PAPER

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

A WONDERFUL BODY BUILDER FOR CHILDREN

ESCA SYRUP

IS THE BEST MEDICINE YOU CAN BUY FOR

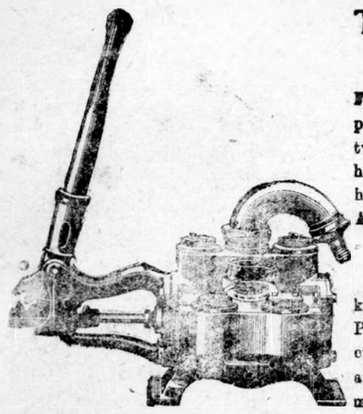
Weak Chests, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood.

If you have had influenza, fever of Malaria, it will prevent all the bad after effects and make you a stronger man than before. Try one bottle and you will be surprised at its wonderfull efficacy, you cannot buy anything half is good anywhere. Rs. 2-8 per bottle of 4 ozs. Dose one teaspoonful :

Sold by all Chemists everywhere :

Wholesale : MARTIN AND HARRIS,
Victoria Building, 119, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort BOMBAY.

Strong, Simple, Durable.



Two Inch Hand Force Pump.

For Gardening and other purposes. Suction and discharge two inch capacity 2000 gallons per hour. Double arrangement for hose and pipes and hence PORTABLE

Write for particulars and prices.

Also a large stock of all other kinds of Deep Well Pumps, Spray Pumps, Power Pumps and Agricultural Implements, etc., always available. State your requirements and ask for a catalogue.

The LIMAYE Bros., Ltd.
APOLLO STREET, P. B. No. 684, **BOMBAY.**

The India Equitable Insurance Coy., Ltd.

Head Office :— 1, Lal Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

Note Well :—The Astonishing Profits (Reversionary Bonus) declared to the Policyholders at the last Actuarial Valuation of this Company :—Rs. 15/- per thousand per annum.

Please compare this results with the results of other Companies before insuring your life.

Wanted Agents on Commission and Allowance guaranteed business.

For further particulars, Proposal forms and terms of Agency please apply to :—

THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY, Ltd.,
Local Secretaries, 79, Medows Street, Bombay.
OR
P. CHAUDHURI, Secretary, Head Office, CALCUTTA.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION SUPPLIED AT MODERATE PRICES—

PRESS COPY BOOKS :

Real German make, of clear excellent white paper well bound in calico and leather. Fully indexed, 500 pages

No. 1 Letter size 9½ by 11½ in. each Rs. 10-8.
No. 2 ,, ,, cheaper, each Rs. 8-8.

WRITE US FOR ALL YOUR NEEDS!

OFFICE FURNITURE A SPECIALITY } **V. S. BHAT & CO.** { QUALITY GOODS in great variety

OPP. CINEMA MAJESTIC, GIRGAUM, **BOMBAY.**

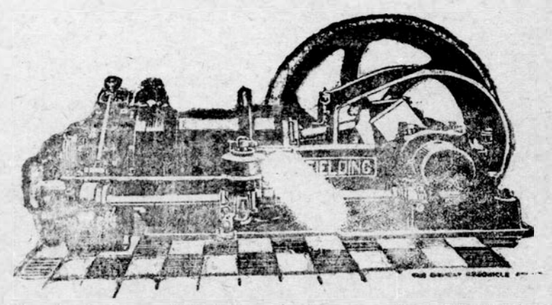
Fielding and Platt, Ltd.

SEMI—DIESEL

Crude Oil Engines and Suction Gas Plants
NO WATER INJECTION

SAFE SIMPLE RELIABLE ECONOMICAL.

USE SEMI-DIESEL ENGINES



40 Year's Experience — British throughout *STOCKS HELD* — Thousands working.

MOOLJI HARIDAS & Co.

Agents for the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, Sind, Baluchistan, Punjab, Central and United Provinces.

Post Box, No. 135, Carnac Bunder, BOMBAY.

Sree Charkha

During the last few months many new improvements in the Sree Charkha have been made and the present model contains the following special features.

1. A wire strut for adjusting the tension of the driving string most accurately.
2. Improved fine spindle with about 70 revolutions per turn of the handle enabling fine yarn to be drawn out.
3. A new and very neat Folding Wire Chalka or Yarn Winder.

The former features of brass bearings removable spindles, etc., are also made more accurately.

Price complete Rs. 5.

Advance of Re. 1 must accompany every order.

FREE DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE ON REQUEST :—

ANNAPOORNA COOKER & CO.,
NEAR WEST END CINEMA,
GIRGAON, BOMBAY NO. 4.

KATOL

The Best Insecticide Powder Ans. 14 per tin
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

COLLARS GLAZED
at One Anna each.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co
LAUNDERERS & CLEANERS, BOMBAY

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

THE tried specific for Ague Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers, Price As. 12.
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY
Karnik's AGUE Mixture

TAILORS
FOR
HIGH FOLKS
with prudence for purse.)
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
Modern Tailors & Outfitters
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS SUN PROTECTORS
(Guaranteed Medicated)

"Amulet" Smoked	..	..	..	Rs. 6 8
,, Amber	..	..	..	,, 13 0
Wilson Goggles	..	..	..	,, 6 0
Do. Amber	..	..	..	,, 7 0
Christie Goggles	..	..	..	,, 6 0
Do. Amber	..	..	..	,, 7 0
Speedwell (Double Colour Glass Protector	..	..	..	,, 15 0
Do. Amber	..	..	..	,, 14 0
Veronica Amber Glass Protector	..			,, 10 0
Gold Medal Camp Cot	..	..	..	,, 19 0

Messrs. LOVELUCK & Co.,
P. B. 280 MADRAS.

USE

DURABLE
RELIABLE
INCANDESCENT
LUMINOUS
LASTING

DRILL

MANTLES

SOLE IMPORTERS:
The London Eastern & American Trading Co.
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Nice Pocket Calendar Free.

ONE Nice Pocket Calendar for 1922 and our Perfumery and Medicine Catalogues will be sent gratis and post free. Please mention this paper.
Apply sharp —
S. PAUL & Co., Perfumers,
4, Hospital Street, Dharmtola, Calcutta.

KATOL

STICKS
Destroys Mosquitos. Rs. 1-8 per box.
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.
Can be had from all Chemists & Druggists

It will pay and ever give you satisfaction to send in your holiday Snaps for Devoloping, Printing, Enlarging, etc, Straight to :—

S. MAHADEO & SON,
WELLING HOUSE,
201, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
N. B.—Large stock of Field and Hand Cameras, Kodaks, and all Sundries to suit every purse always on view.

H. N. MISTRY & Co.,

Always large stock on hand of
White Carura Marble Tiles and Slabs
Real Belgium Black Marble Tiles and Colour
English White Glazed Tiles and Flooring Tiles, etc.
Old Custom House Road,
Circle, BOMBAY.
Tel. Add. SATSANG. Telep. No. 741.

Icy Hot Bottles & Carafes

KEEP CONTENTS
Either ICY Cold
or
Steaming HOT for DAYS
Without ICE or FIRE.

PRICES DEFY COMPETITION

AMERICA INDIA EXPORT & IMPORT CO.
Lohar Chawl Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2.

Somal Hair Dye

IS THE HIGHEST & PERFECT
TRY AT ONCE ON
Your Grey & White Hair
BEAUTIFUL MIRROR GIVEN FREE

STOCKED BY CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS
— Agents Wanted. —

Somal Company,
Gomrigar Building, Crawford Market,
B Dept **BOMBAY.**

PEARSE & Co.

THE ONLY FASHIONABLE RESTAURANT FOR THE ELITES OF BOMBAY.

Daily Varieties in Dishes, with Choice Wines and Liquor

BEST ENGLISH & ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS.

CREW & CABIN BISCUITS.

WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.

HOT PUDDINGS & PIES.

BREAD TWICE A DAY.

ICES OF VARIETIES.

TEA—COFFEE—& KILN-DRIED FLOUR.

BAR & BILLIARD.

Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers, Apollo Street, BOMBAY Army & Navy Contractors

---

Fresh Consignment
OF
Febricoid Best American Leather

Suitable for Coach Cushions
,, ,, Furniture Linings
,, ,, Automobile Upholstering and Hood

SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS SENT ON APPLICATION.

Standard Automobiles,

58, SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.

Telegrams : "DEMAND." *Branch :* NASIK CITY. *Telephone :* 4401.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT AWARDED FOR WATER TANKS AT AMRAOTI EXHIBITION 1906.

GAJANAN & Co.,

ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS AND IRON FOUNDER.

We have specialized for over 15 years in the manufacture of Storage Water Tank (square or round.) Chimneys, Trusses, Vater Sprinkling and Night Soil Carts Dustbins, Ornamental and Colapsible Gates, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Railings and Gates. Oil Tanks a speciality.

Our work has given absolute satisfaction to our clients.

We invite Government, Railway, Municipalities and other enquiries.

Jariwalla Building 1st Khetwady, near Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, **BOMBAY.**

Telephone No. 1380.

THE
EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER Co.,

Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Estd. 1891)

Telephone No 595. Telegrams :—"EASTLIGHT"

FUGUKAWA WIRES

Just Unpacked Consignment of

Insulation Testing Sets, Heating Apparatus, Boilers, Toasters, Irons Heating Plates, Watchman's Clocks, Fancy Presentation, Table Lamps, Illumination Strips

Also Pumps, Motors, A.C. and D.C. Fans, Etc.

Prices on Application.

SUPERIO MAKE

Printed and published for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER Co., LTD., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor), at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.